



2013 Child Care Needs Assessment

*Assessing the child care supply, demand & need in
Herkimer, Madison & Oneida counties.*



Compiled By



Cornell University
Cooperative Extension
Oneida County



**CHILD CARE
COUNCIL**
Uniting Parents & Child Care

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Message from the Director



Dear Readers,

We are pleased to provide you with a copy of the 2014 Child Care Needs Assessment containing data related to early care and learning services in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida Counties. You will find data outlining the supply and demand of regulated child care, cost of care, trend data, quality, follow up surveys and more. We utilized our own comprehensive database with all licensed and regulated child care programs and all the parents/caregivers who request information and referrals, data provided by our local Departments of Social Services, Census information, and data from Child Care Aware of America. It is our intent to offer this needs assessment to inform and guide our partners in community planning, while internally, we utilize the information to drive our own program planning and strategic development.

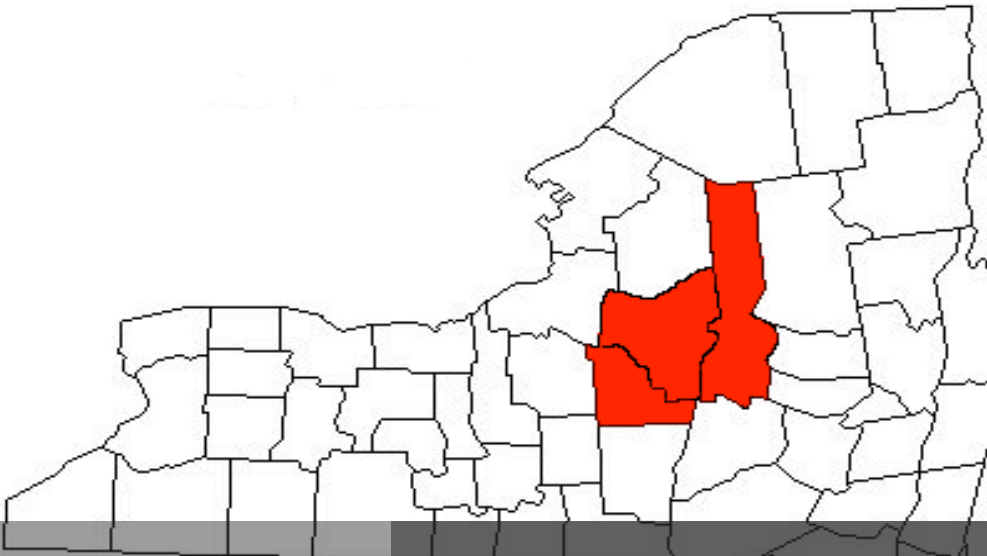
In the last needs assessment, we announced that we were undertaking a process to acquire National Quality Assurance validation through Child Care Aware of America. The validation process rigorously examined every aspect of our program from governance and fiscal management to performance of frontline services. It is now our pleasure to inform you that, in 2013, the Child Care Council of Cornell Cooperative Extension was awarded the National Quality Assurance credential in all areas. This validation is the industry's highest standard of excellence in the United States and assures that Cornell Cooperative Extension's resource, referral and education program meets best practice standards for providing high quality services to parents, programs, providers and the community.

We welcome your feedback and will gladly answer any questions you may have about the data in this report or any of our services. Please feel free to contact us at 315-223-7850 or toll-free at 1-888-814-KIDS (5437).

Sincerely,

Lorraine Kinney-Kitchen

Director



Introduction...

Demographics for Herkimer, Madison and Oneida Counties

Data on this page provided by the 2008-2012 American Community Survey and MVRCR

Herkimer County Facts:

- Total Population: 64,475
- Average Household Size: 2.36
- There are 7,470 family households with children under 18 years old
- 70% of children under 18 years old have all available parents in the workforce
- Median Household Income: \$44,288
- Highest Level of Education, 25 years and older: High School; Graduate, 36.2%

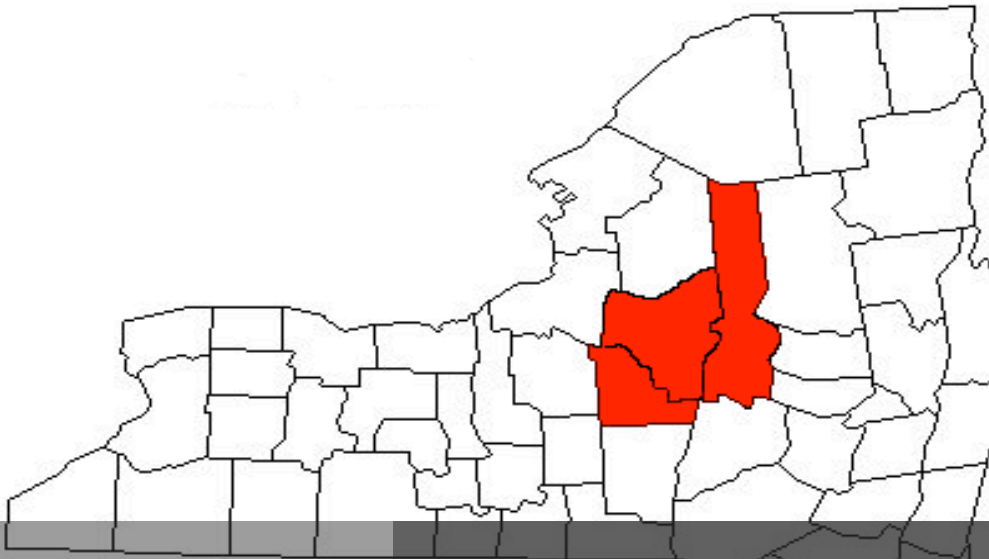
Madison County Facts:

- Total Population: 72,977
- Average Household Size: 2.53
- There are 7,554 family households with children under 18 years old
- 74% of children under 18 years old have all available parents in the workforce
- Median Household Income: \$52,293
- Highest Level of Education, 25 years and older: High School; Graduate, 35%

Oneida County Facts:

- Total Population: 234,336
- Average Household Size: 2.40
- There are 25,000 family households with children under 18 years old
- 73% of children under 18 years old have all available parents in the workforce
- Median Household Income: \$49,148
- Highest Level of Education, 25 years and older: High School; Graduate, 32.5%

Refugee Population: Utica, a city within Oneida County, has been home to the Mohawk Valley Resource Center for Refugees (MVRCR) since 1976. Today, one in four people in Utica are refugees and 43 different languages are spoken by students studying in the Utica City School district. (*information from www.mvr-cr.org*)



Introduction...

National Demographics & State Demographics

Data on this page provided by the 2008-2012 American Community Survey

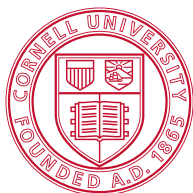
National Facts:

- Average Household Size: 2.61
- 69% of children under 18 years old have all available parents in the workforce
- Median Household Income: \$53,046
- Highest Level of Education, 25 years and older: High School; Graduate, 28%

New York State Facts:

- Average Household Size: 2.60
- 68% of children under 18 years old have all available parents in the workforce
- Median Household Income: \$57,683
- Highest Level of Education, 25 years and older: High School; Graduate, 27.3%

Child Care in New York State: According to recent data from the US Census Bureau and Child Care Aware of America, New York has one of the highest costs for child care nation-wide (*see Appendix Document 7*)



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Cooperative Extension
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www.cceoneida.com/childcare

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Part One

Child Care Supply

The graphs in this section also illustrate the number of potential slots for each modality in each county. **Potential child care slots are based on the MAXIMUM number of slots a program is registered or licensed to serve, regardless of whether or not the slot is currently filled or vacant.**

‘There can be no keener revelation of a society's soul than the way in which it treats its children.’

-Nelson Mandela

The charts on the following pages illustrate the number of regulated child care programs by modality (type of care), that are located in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida counties. Regulated programs are those which comply with New York State Office of Children and Family Services child care regulations.

(To learn more about modalities of child care, please reference the Glossary of Terms. To learn more about the capacities for modalities of care, please refer to Appendix Documents 1.1 through 1.3)

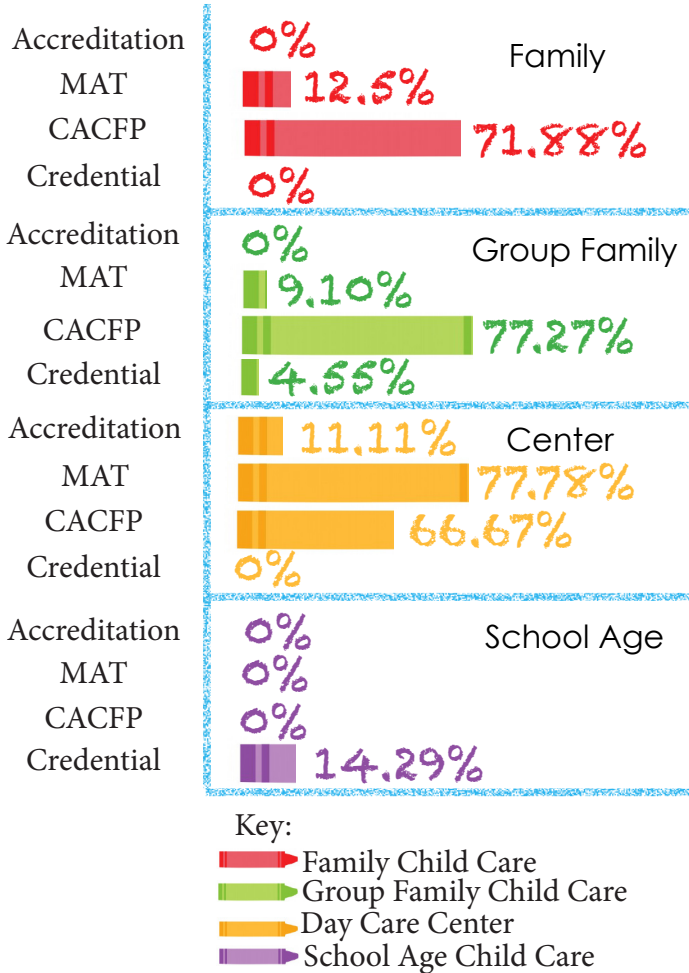
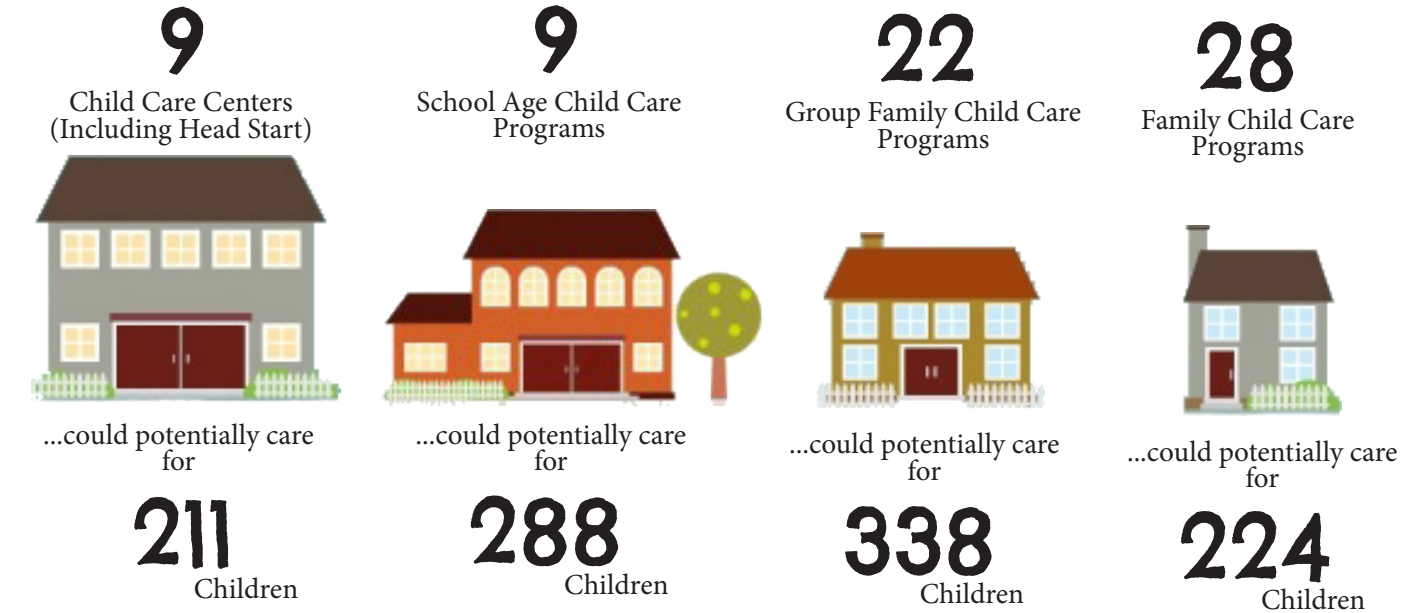
Potential family/group child care slots reflect the Maximum Potential Slots as per the NYS Office of Children and Family Services Child Care Facility System. A family child care provider may care for two children under the age of two and six children ages two to twelve. Group family child care providers, who have an assistant, may care for up to four children under the age of two and twelve children ages two to twelve. The following charts reflect an estimated number of available slots based upon the number of family/group family providers in each county. Maximum capacity for a child care center is determined by the number of caregivers per setting and the square footage per child.

Lastly, the graphs located within this section indicate the number of potential child care slots for child care centers by age group (see appendix for information on age groups and staff-child ratios).

Part I: Child Care Supply

NYS Regulated/Accredited Child Care Programs & Number of Potential Slots

Herkimer County 10/1/2012-9/30/13



Quality of Care Indicators

In light of the fact that our region was not selected to participate in the QUALITYstarsNY quality improvement system, we have identified 4 programs in which a child care site may voluntarily participate to improve their quality of care. These programs are the **National Association for the Education of Young Children Accreditation, Medical Administration Training (MAT), Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) and Credentials***. Information on participation in these programs is obtained by direct contact with the provider. The recorded data represents response to our frequent outreach however it may not be exact. The chart to the left shows the approximated percentages of provider participation on the snapshot date of 7/23/2014.

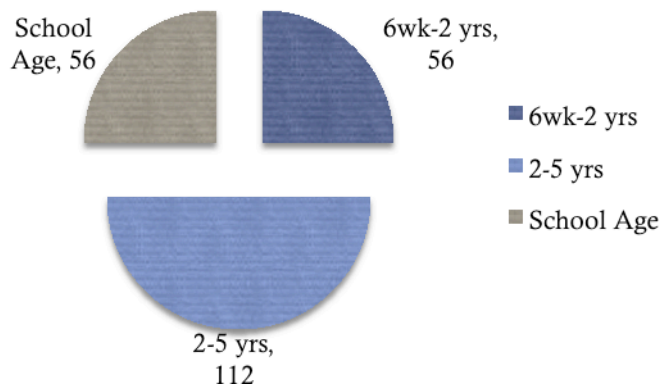
*Terms Defined in Glossary

Part I: Child Care Supply

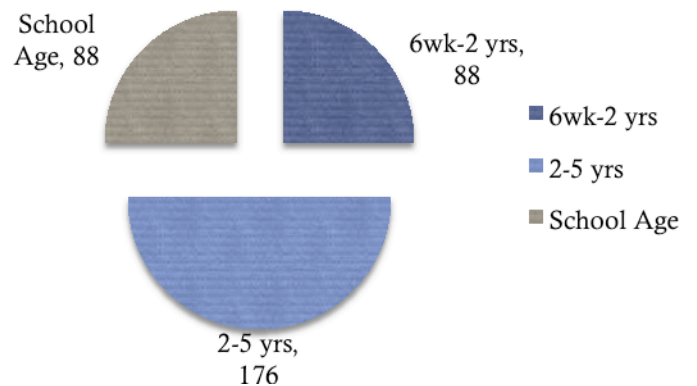
NYS Regulated/Accredited Child Care Programs & Number of Potential Slots

Herkimer County 10/1/2012-9/30/13

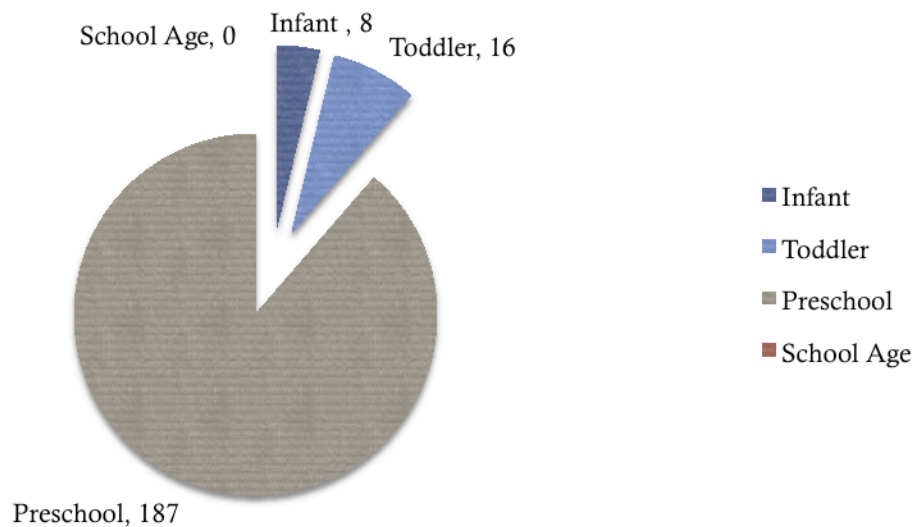
Potential Family Child Care Slots in Herkimer County



Potential Group Family Child Care Slots in Herkimer County



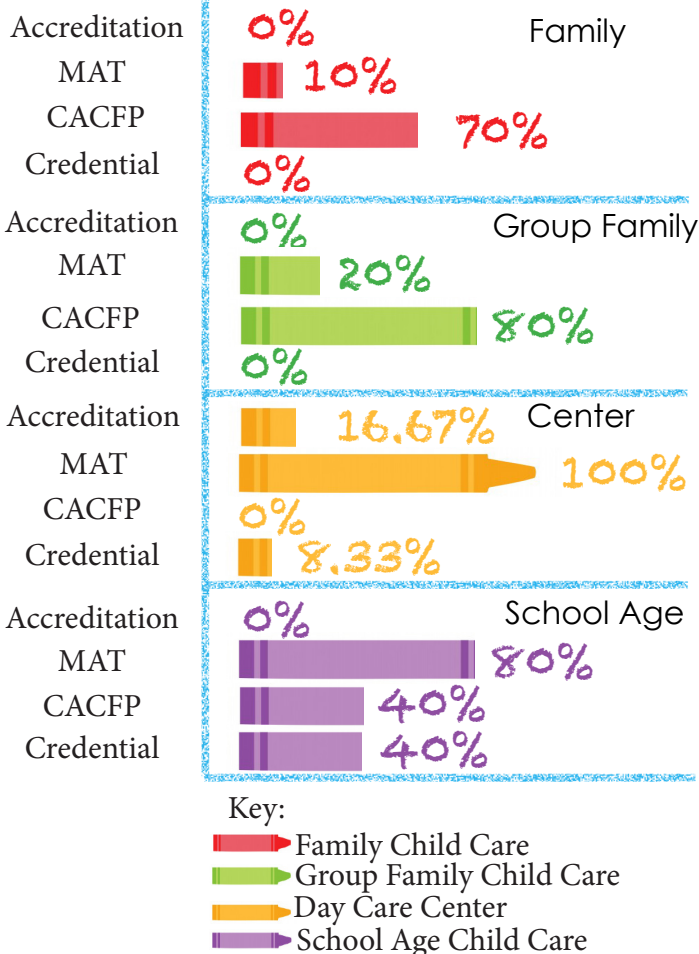
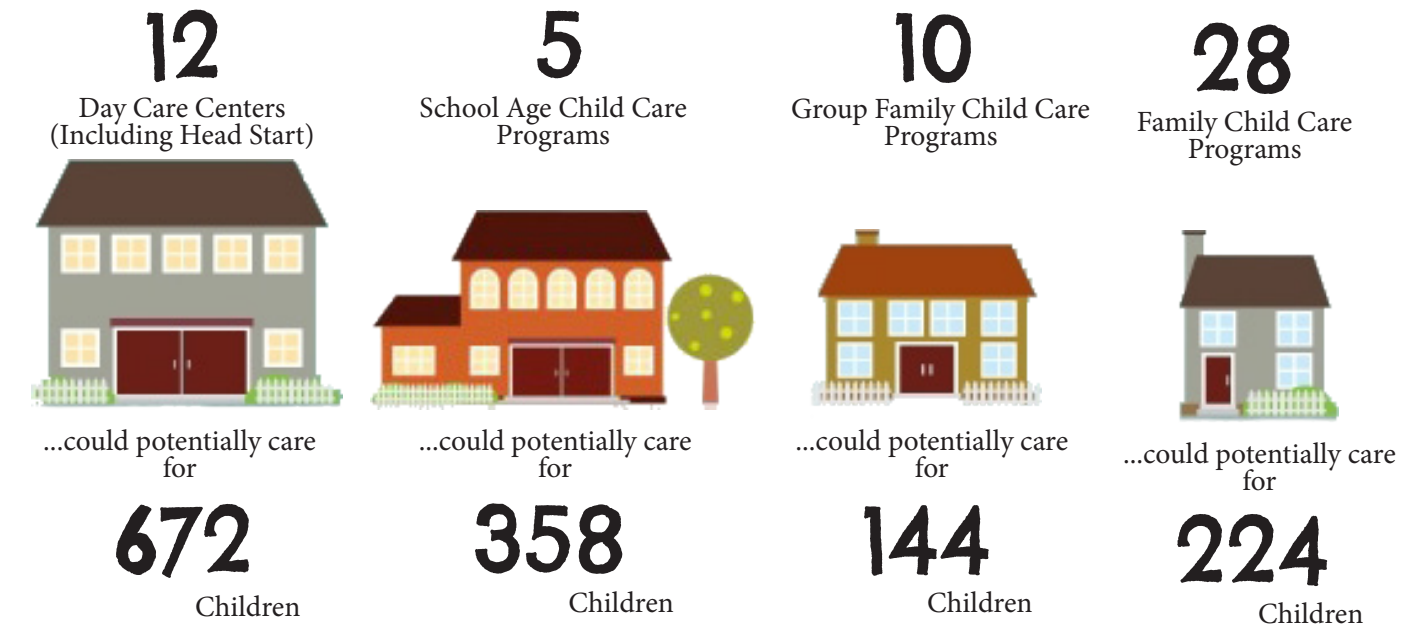
Potential Day Care Center Slots Herkimer County



Part I: Child Care Supply

NYS Regulated/Accredited Child Care Programs & Number of Potential Slots

Madison County 10/1/2012-9/30/13



Quality of Care Indicators

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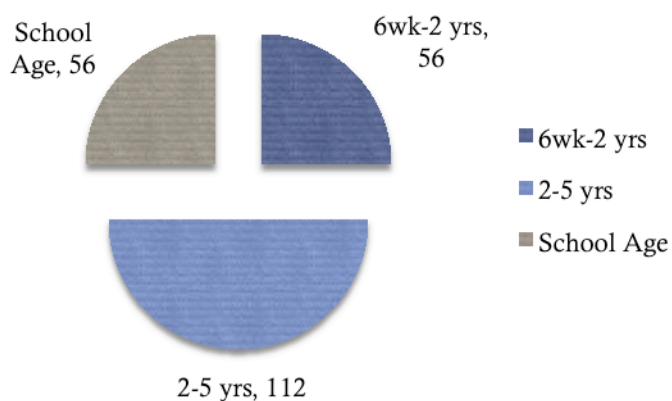
***Terms Defined in Glossary**

Part I: Child Care Supply

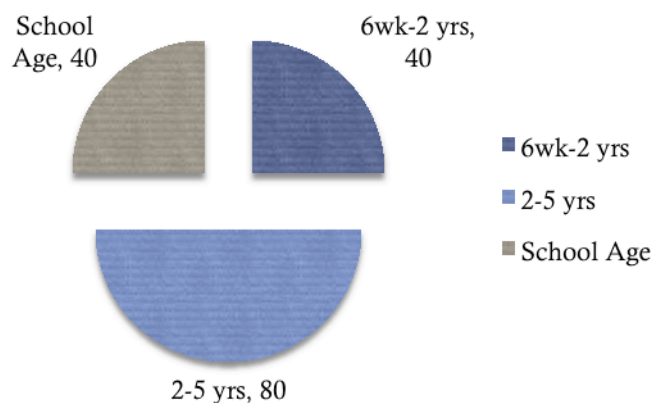
NYS Regulated/Accredited Child Care Programs & Number of Potential Slots

Madison County 10/1/2012-9/30/13

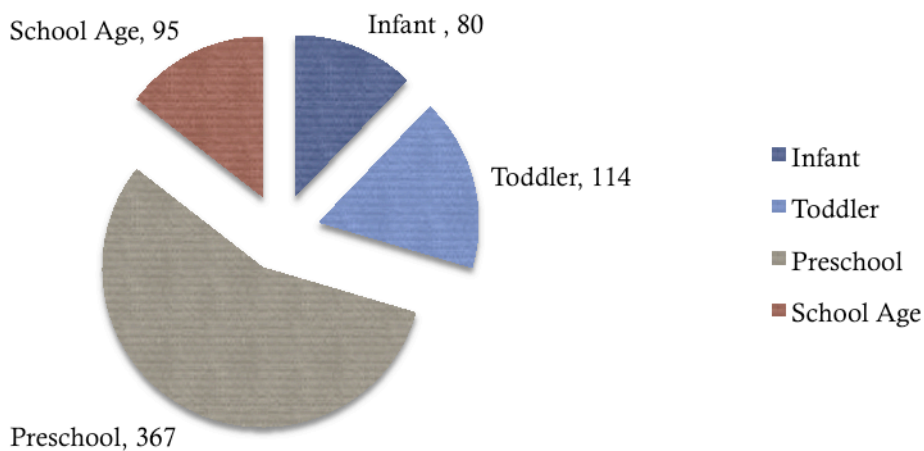
Potential Family Child Care Slots in Madison County



Potential Group Family Child Care Slots Madison County



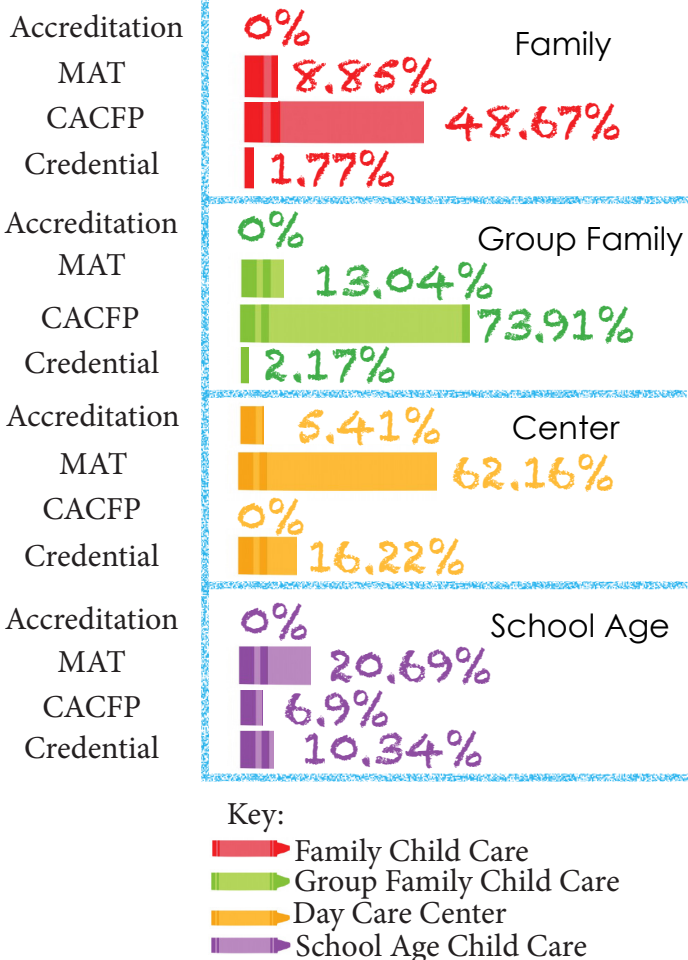
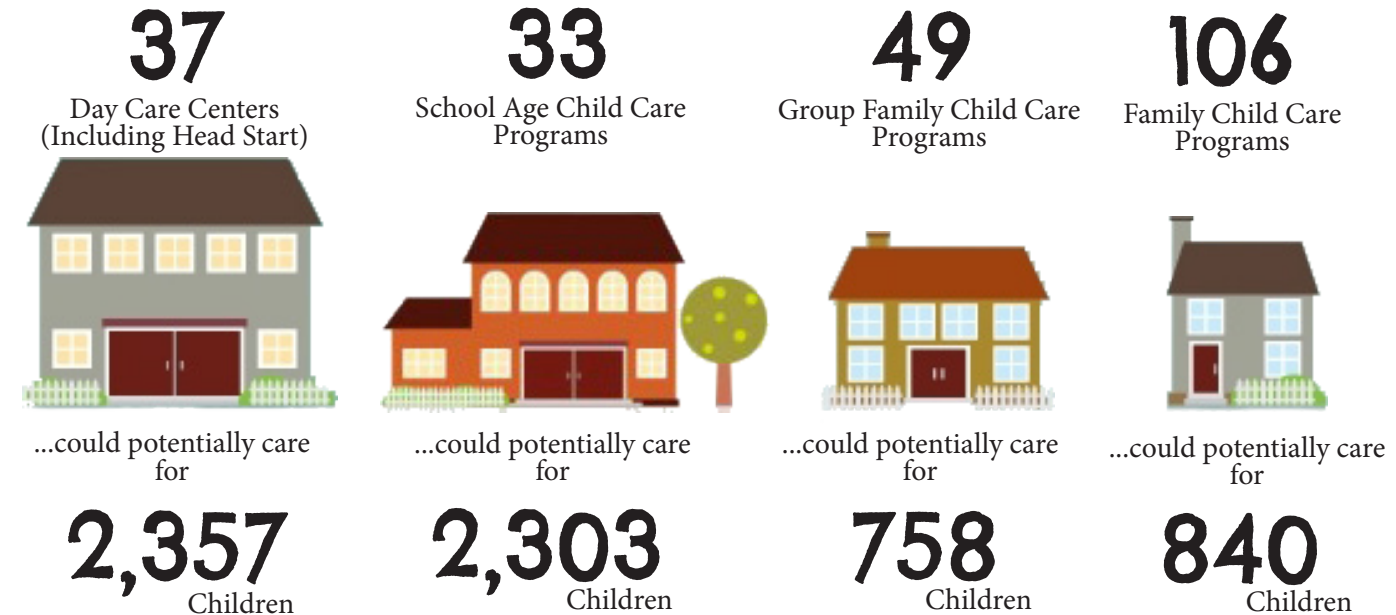
Potential Day Care Center Slots Madison County



Part I: Child Care Supply

NYS Regulated/Accredited Child Care Programs & Number of Potential Slots

Oneida County 10/1/2012-9/30/13



Quality of Care Indicators

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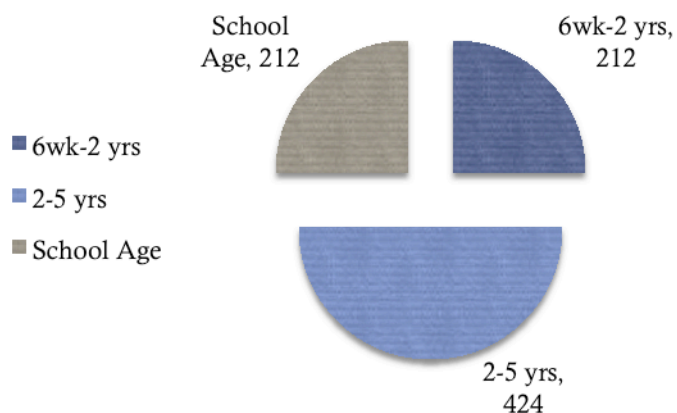
***Terms Defined in Glossary**

Part I: Child Care Supply

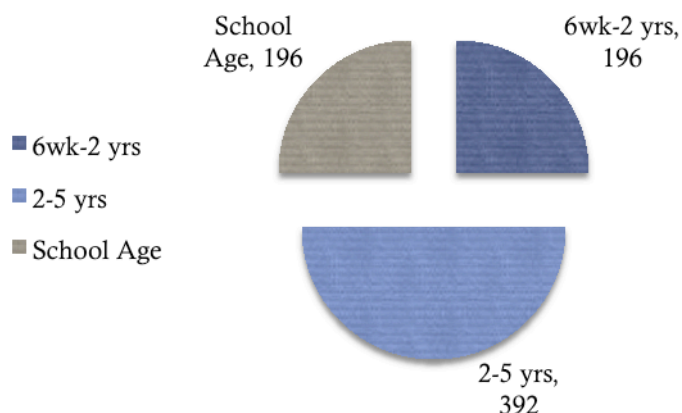
NYS Regulated/Accredited Child Care Programs & Number of Potential Slots

Oneida County 10/1/2012-9/30/13

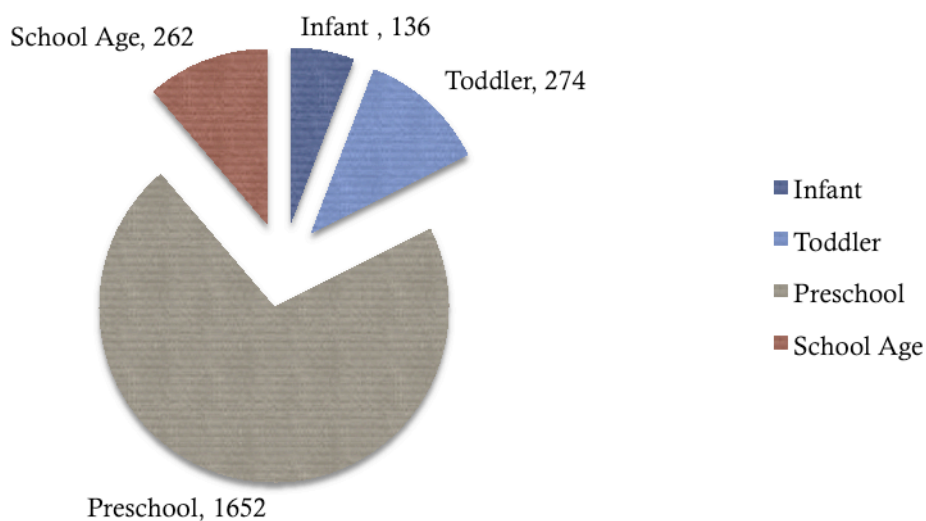
Potential Family Child Care Slots in Oneida County



Potential Group Family Child Care Slots in Oneida County



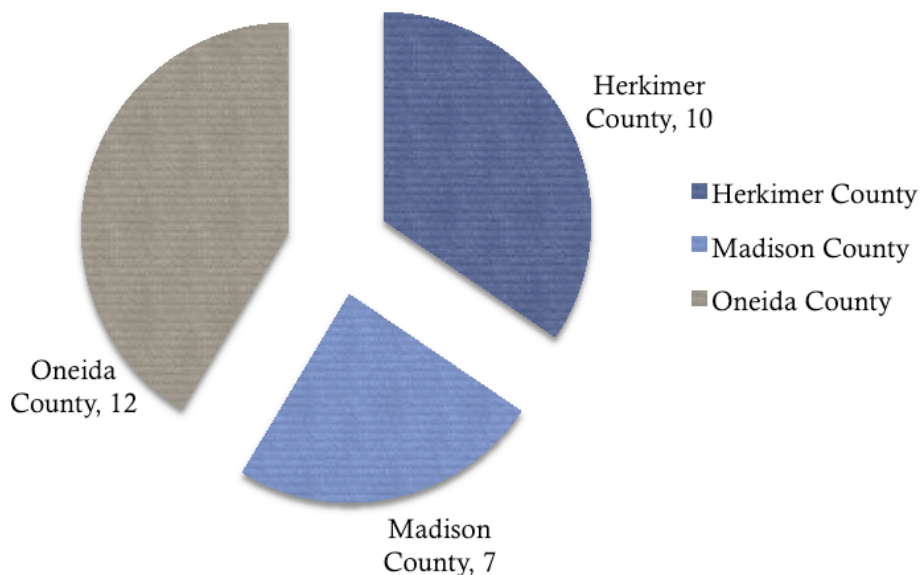
Potential Day Care Center Slots Oneida County



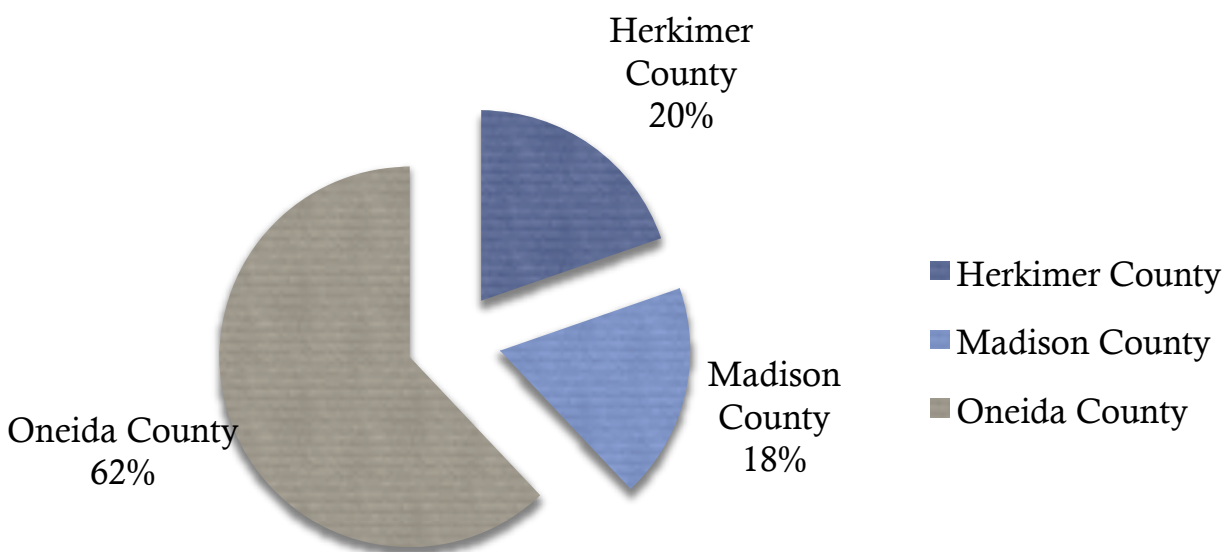
Part I: Child Care Supply

Number of Universal Pre-Kindergarten programs and number of potential slots in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida Counties

Universal Pre-K Programs by County

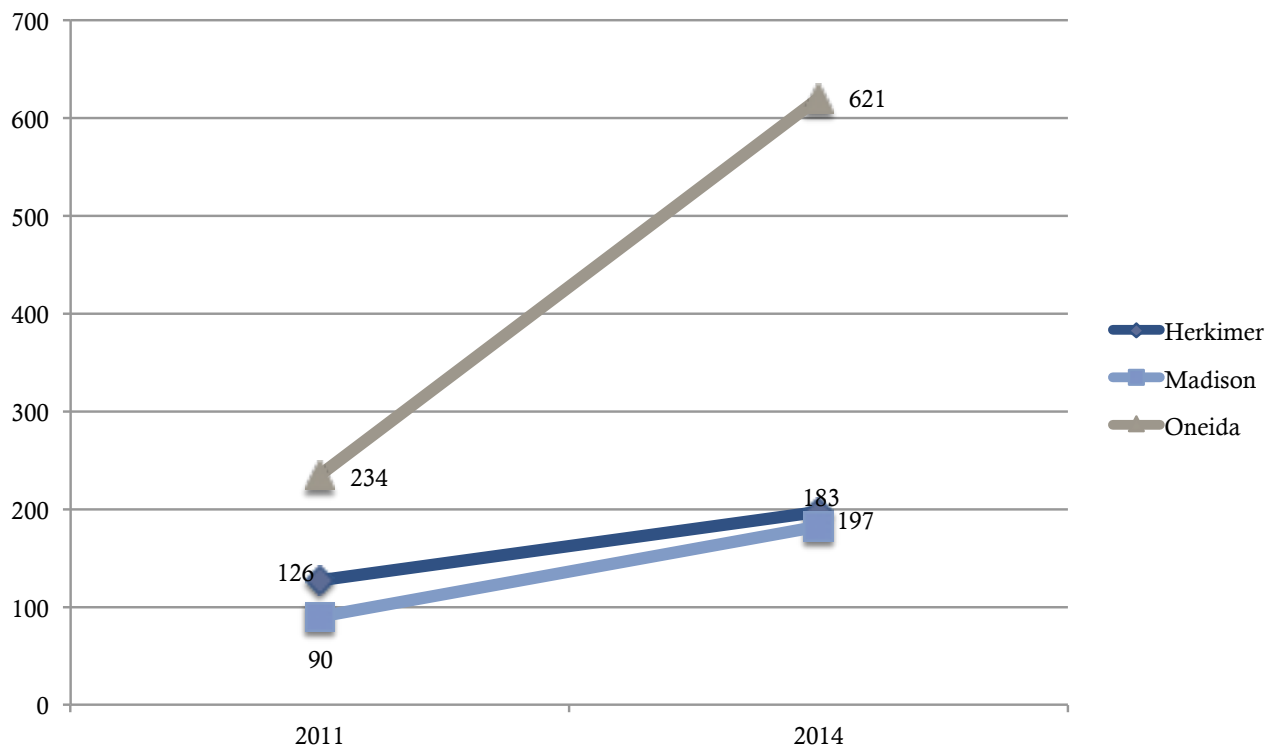


Universal Pre-K Slots by County



Part I: Child Care Supply

Trends in Universal Pre-Kindergarten Slots and Programs by County



Please note that the numbers located at each data point represents the number for each year's supply. Trend lines have been separated along the Y-Axis for easier viewing/comparison purposes.

Universal Pre-Kindergarten Programs by County

Herkimer County:

- Central Valley
- Dolgeville
- Frankfort Schuyler
- Herkimer
- Herkimer BOCES
- Little Falls
- Markham
- Owen D. Young
- Poland
- West Canada

Madison County:

- Brookfield
- Canastota
- Hamilton
- Madison
- Madison BOCES
- Morrisville
- Stockbridge

Oneida County:

- Adirondack Central
- Camden
- Holland Patent
- Oneida City
- Oriskany
- Remsen
- Rome
- Sauquoit
- Sherrill
- Utica
- Waterville
- Westmoreland

Part I: Child Care Supply

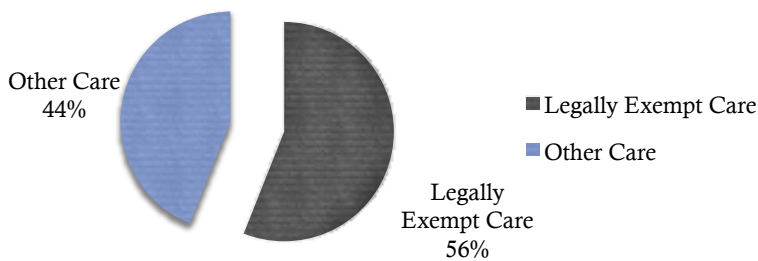
Legally Exempt Child Care

Legally Exempt Providers care for subsidy¹ (*low income assistance*) eligible children and receive payment for their services by the local Department of Social Services (at a rate lower than regulated child care programs).

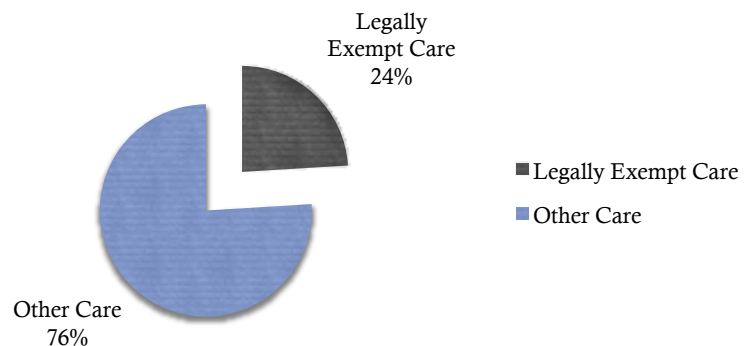
Legally Exempt² providers are not required to be licensed/registered by NYS OCFS. However, they are monitored by enrollment agencies. The enrollment agency for Herkimer, Madison and Oneida counties is required to conduct on-site visits to at least 20% of enrolled LE Family Child Care providers who are not on the CACFP program to ensure that they are in compliance with NYS Health and Safety Standards (see page 17 for information on on-site visits).

In 2012, OCFS reported that in New York State, 37% of children receiving subsidized care are using legally exempt care³. The charts below show the actual allocation of subsidy in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida counties as provided by the local Department of Social Services⁴.

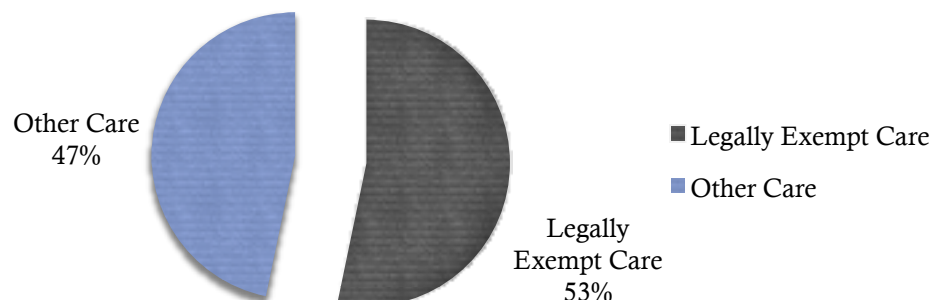
Herkimer County Subsidy Distribution



Madison County Subsidy Distribution



Oneida County Subsidy Distribution



¹For more information on Subsidy, please visit the Glossary

²For more information on Legally Exempt care, please visit the Glossary

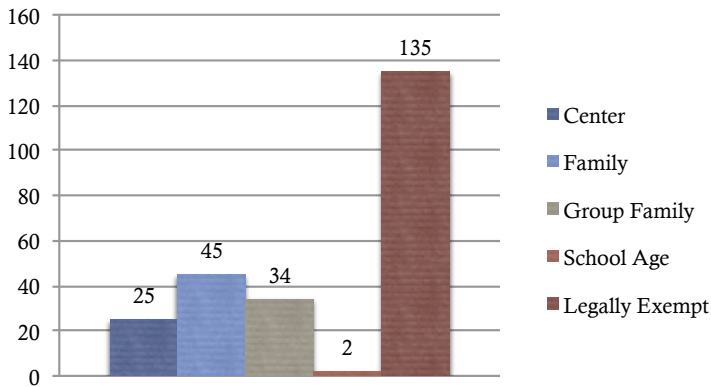
³Data/percentage provided by the Office of Children and Family Services (March 2014). See Appendix Document 4 for data.

⁴Chart data is a reflection of those paid as of 5/31/14

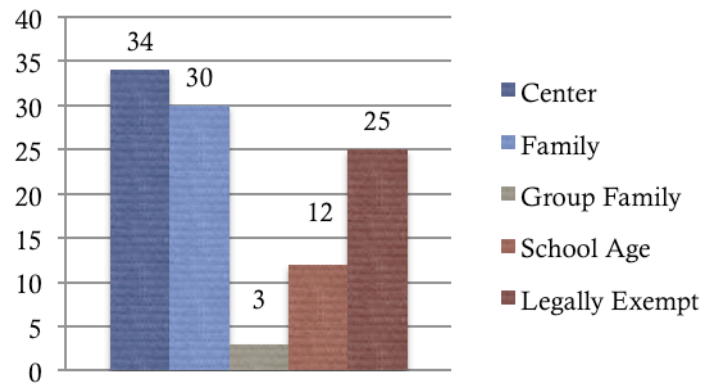
Part I: Child Care Supply

Legally Exempt Child Care

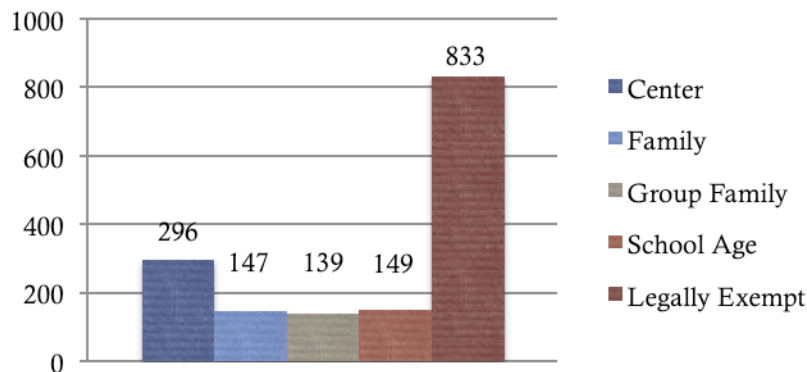
**Herkimer County Subsidy
Distribution by Type**



**Madison County Subsidy
Distribution by Type**



**Oneida County Subsidy
Distribution by Type**



Number of Applications Received and Processed for Legally Exempt Care from 10/1/2012-9/30/2013

Herkimer County Madison County Oneida County

239

117

1,119

Snapshot of Children Enrolled in Legally Exempt Care (June 2014)

Herkimer County Madison County Oneida County

157

38

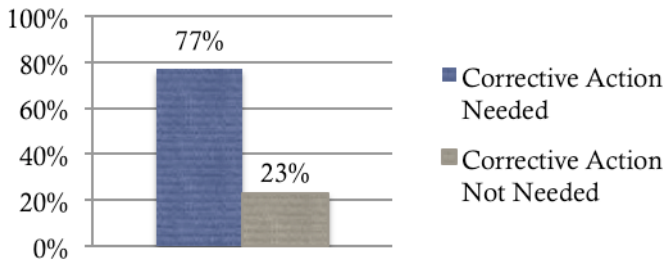
1,404

Part I: Child Care Supply

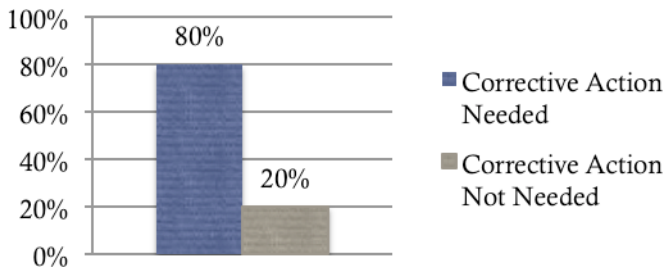
Legally Exempt Child Care

On-site program visits to Legally Exempt providers are randomly performed on 20%¹ of LE Family Child Care providers to assess the compliance with New York State Health and Safety Standards. Often, there are corrective actions that are needed to ensure the safety of the children. Some examples of this would be issuing outlet caps, first aid kits, smoke detectors and escape ladders. These can be given as grant items to providers through compliance grants with cost covered by the Child Care Resource and Referral Grant from the Office of Children and Family Services. Failure to comply with the corrective actions required, health and safety regulations or the discovery of a criminal/child protective history can result in termination or denial. Below you will find data on how often corrective action is needed, the number of compliance grants given, the number of cases of termination/denial and the percentages of applications denied due to criminal history.

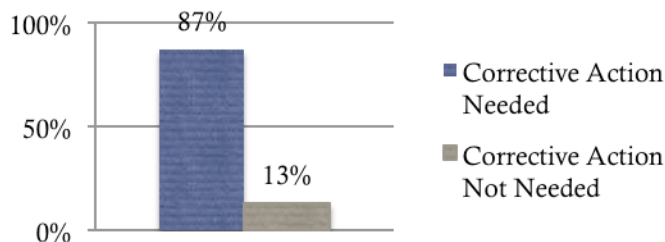
Herkimer County Corrective Action



Madison County Corrective Action



Oneida County Corrective Action



Compliance Grants

<u>Herkimer County</u>	<u>Madison County</u>	<u>Oneida County</u>
30	13	152

Legally Exempt Providers who were Denied or Closed/Terminated 10/1/2012-9/30/2013

<u>Herkimer County</u>	<u>Madison County</u>	<u>Oneida County</u>
9	5	50

Application Denied due to Criminal History 10/1/2012-9/30/2013

<u>Herkimer County</u>	<u>Madison County</u>	<u>Oneida County</u>
0%	40%	26%

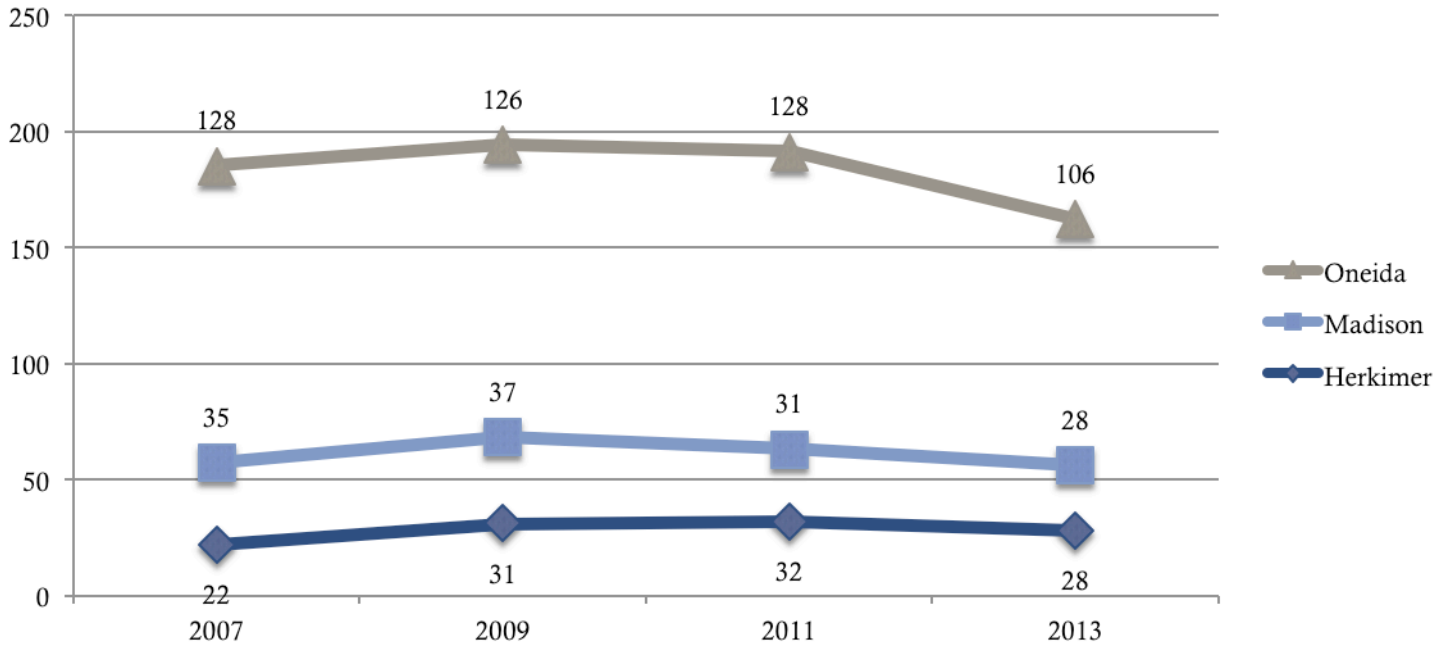
*Percentage out of total applications denied

¹Legally Exempt providers who are enrolled in the Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) are not included in the 20% receiving on-site program visits.

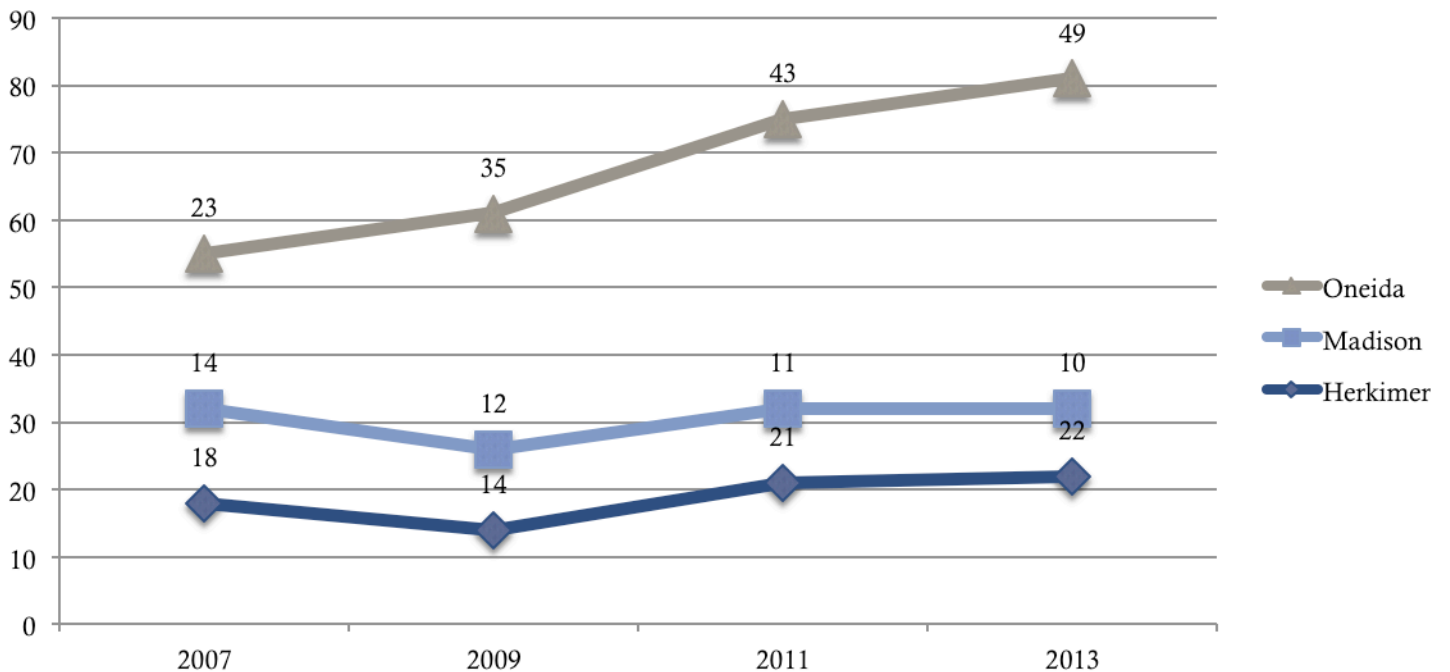
Part I: Child Care Supply

Trends in Child Care Supply - 2007-2013

Supply of Family Child Care from 2007-2013



Supply of Group Family Child Care from 2007-2013

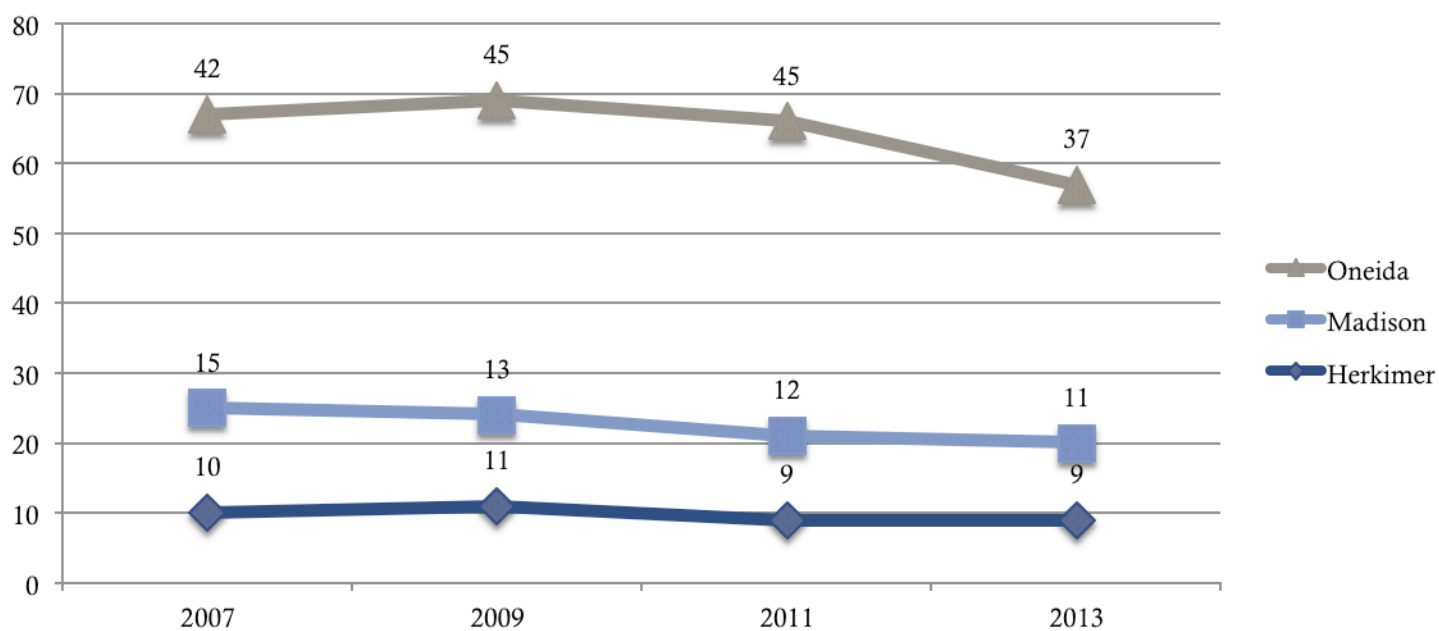


Please note that the numbers located at each data point represents the total number for each year's supply. Trend lines have been separated along the Y-Axis for easier viewing/comparison purposes.

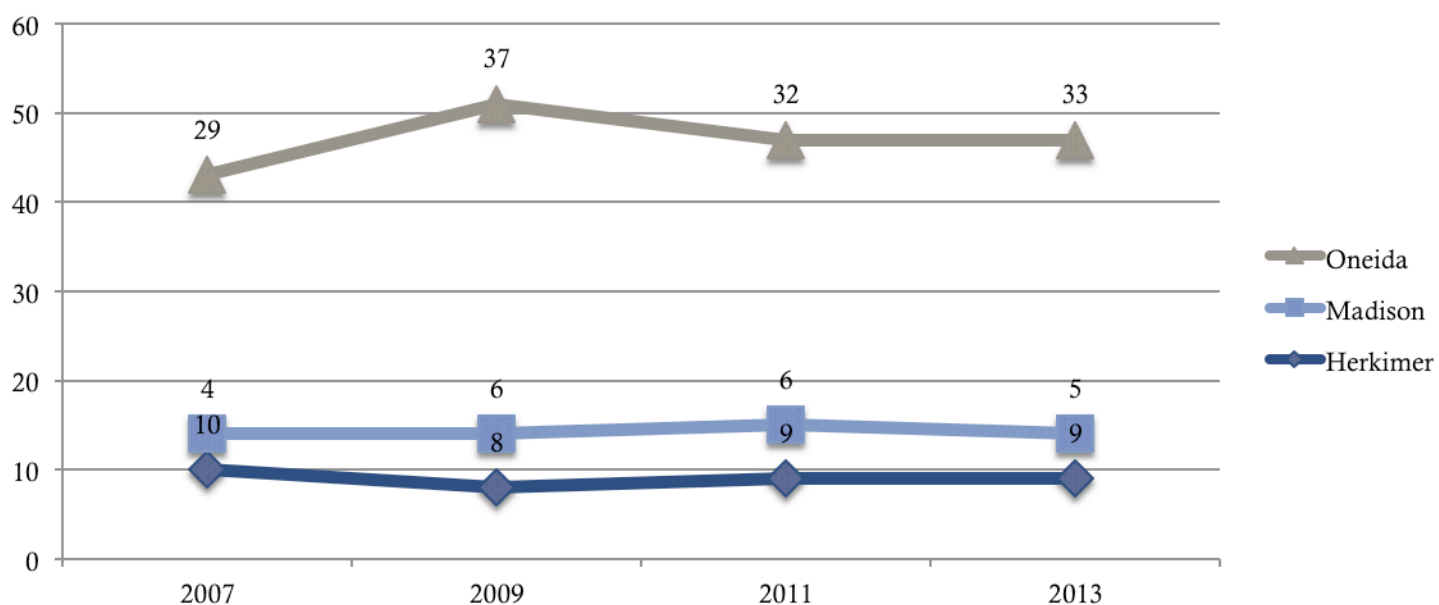
Part I: Child Care Supply

Trends in Child Care Supply - 2007-2013

Supply of Child Care Centers (including Head Start) from 2007-2013



Supply of School Age Child Care Programs from 2007-2013

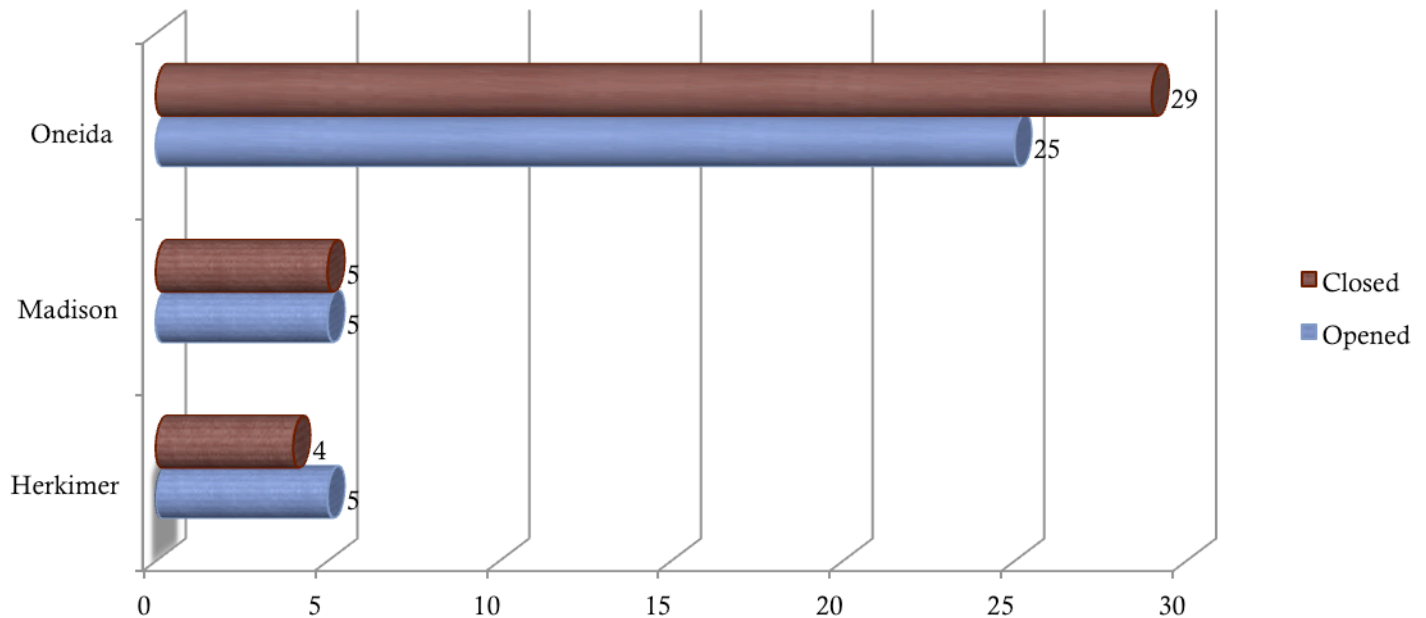


Please note that the numbers located at each data point represents the total number for each year's supply. Trend lines have been separated along the Y-Axis for easier viewing/comparison purposes.

Part I: Child Care Supply

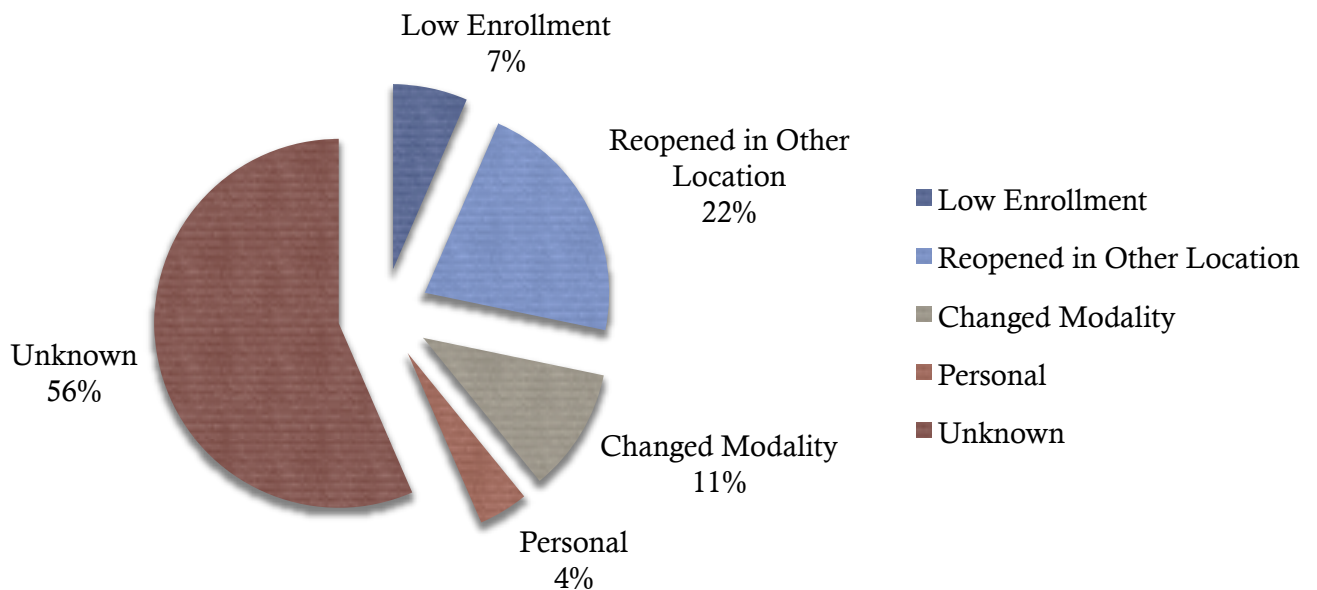
Closed and Opened Programs

Number of Programs Closed and Opened from 10/1/12-9/30/13



Reason for Closure in Herkimer, Madison & Oneida Counties

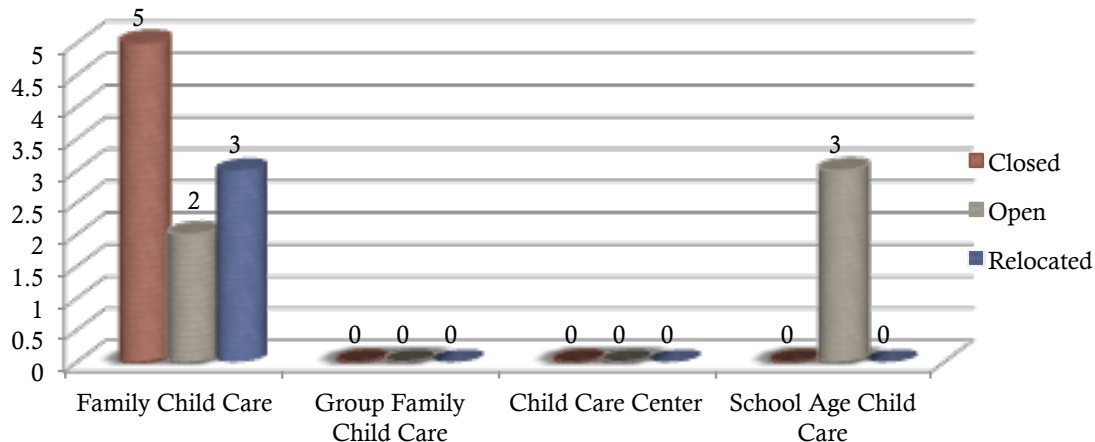
**As reported by program*



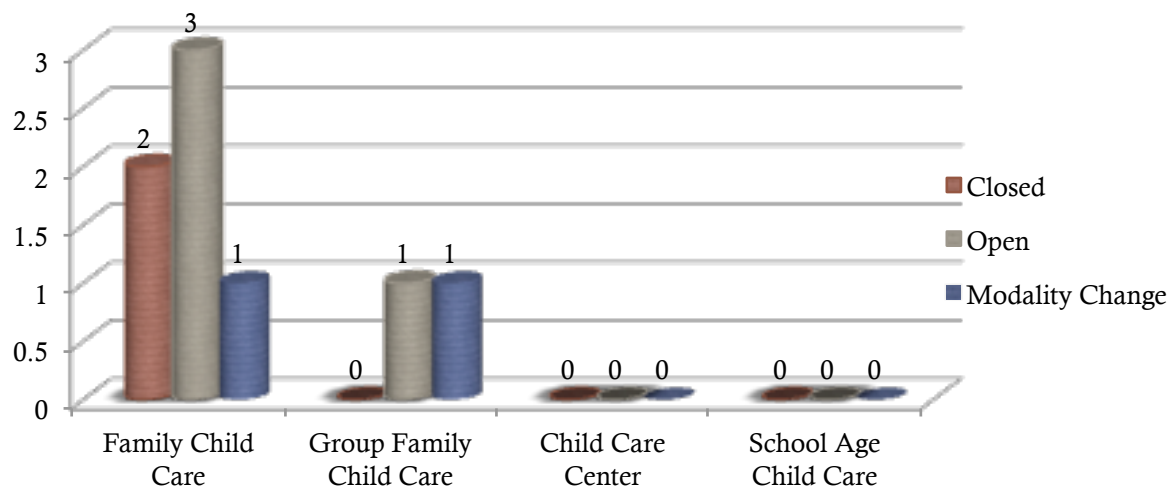
Part I: Child Care Supply

Program closures/opens/relocations/modality changes by county

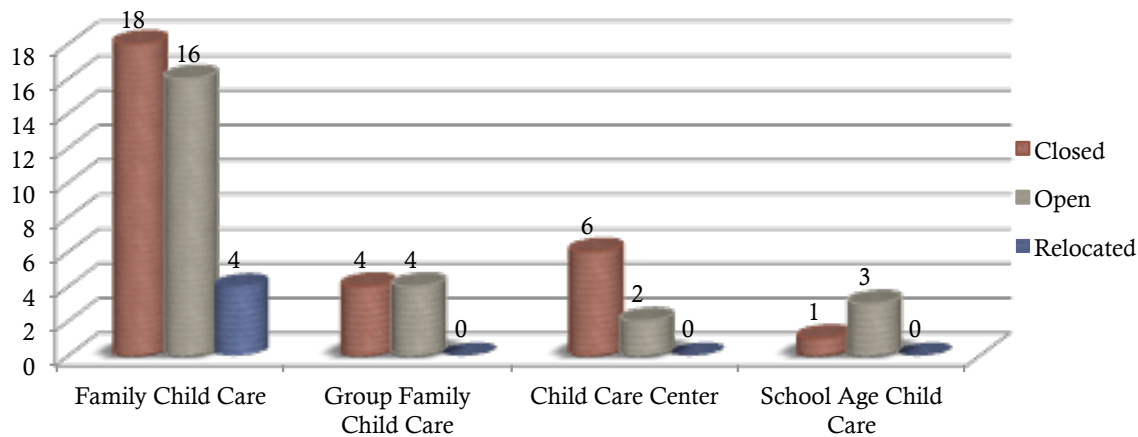
Herkimer County



Madison County



Oneida County



Part Two

Child Care Demand

‘Experts tell us that 90% of all brain development occurs by the age of five. If we don't begin thinking about education in the early years, our children are at risk of falling behind by the time they start Kindergarten.’

-Robert L. Ehrlich

Who needs care?

According to Child Care Aware of America, the following data applies to New York State¹:

60.3% of children under 6 will potentially need care. Of that 60.3%...

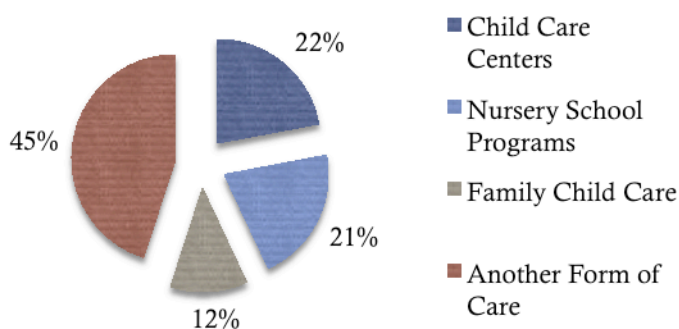
22% will utilize child care centers

21% will utilize nursery school programs

12% will use family/group family child care

45% will use another form of care

New York



Now, let's compare these numbers to the national averages from 2011²

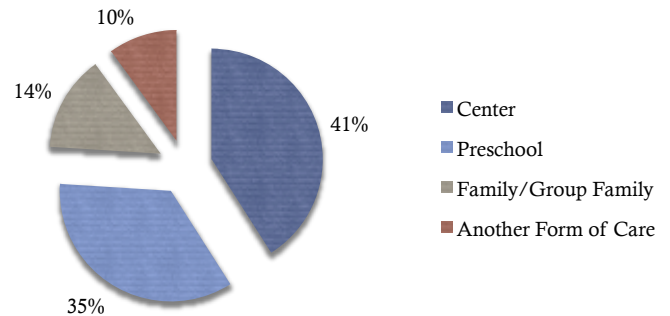
41% will utilize a child care center

35% will use a preschool/nursery school/head start program

14% will use a family/group family child care

10% will utilize another non-relative care arrangement

United States



New York State reports lower percentages than the national average for Child Care Centers and Nursery School type programs as well as a preference for 'other' care. Family Child Care in New York State is only slightly lower than the National Average.

Utilizing the percentages for New York State as established by Child Care Aware of America, the graphs on the following pages will compare the potential demand of child care slots in our area with our own current supply to demonstrate unmet need. **Part III will look into the actual slot utilization in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida Counties.**

The demand for Child Care considers all children who are in need of care, regardless of the type of program they currently utilize, including regulated child care programs or non-

¹Information for Child Care Demand is based on information compiled from the American Community Survey (ACS) and Child Care Aware of America (formerly NACCRA).

²Refer to Appendix Document 2.1

Part II: Demand for Child Care

Potential need for child care (10/1/2012-9/30/2013)

Potential Number of Children Under 6 Needing Care per County:

(Based on New York State Data on Previous Page)

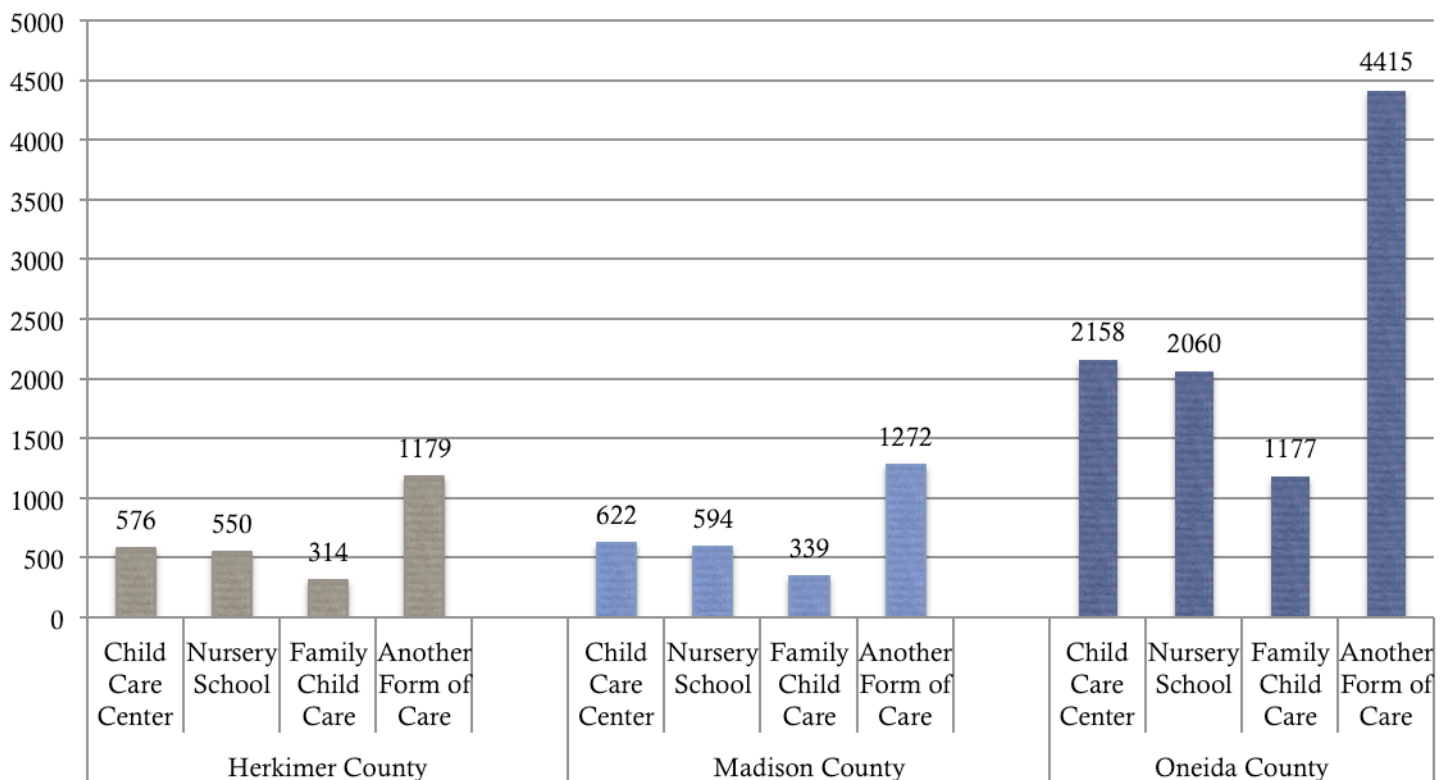
Herkimer County: 2,620

Madison County: 2,827

Oneida County: 9,810

Potential Demand of Child Care Slots for Children Under 6 Years Old

Based on New York State Data on Previous Page

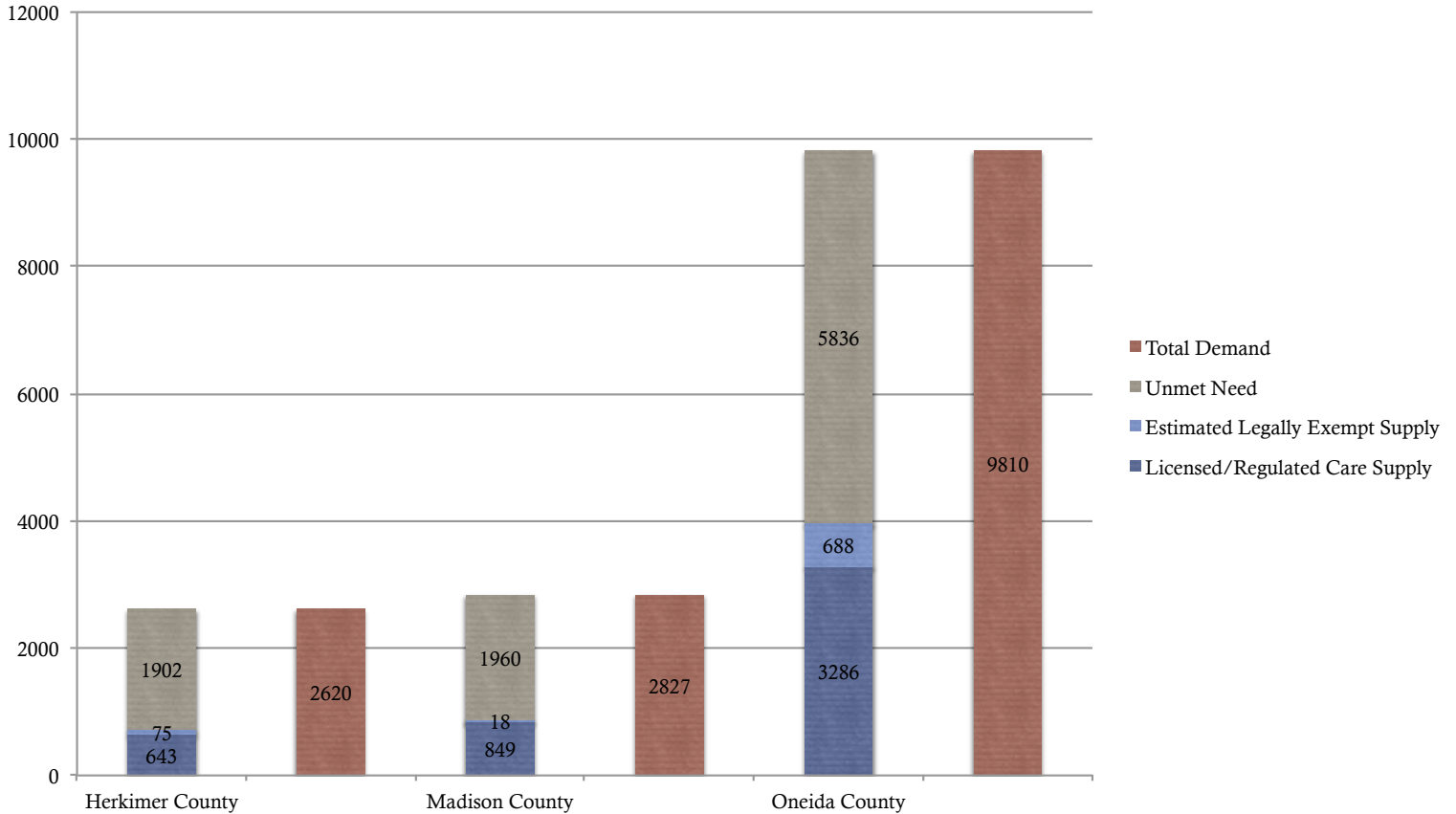


Part II: Demand for Child Care

Potential need for child care for children under 6 years old

Potential Need for Child Care for Children Under 6

(based on New York State data on page 22 and current supply)



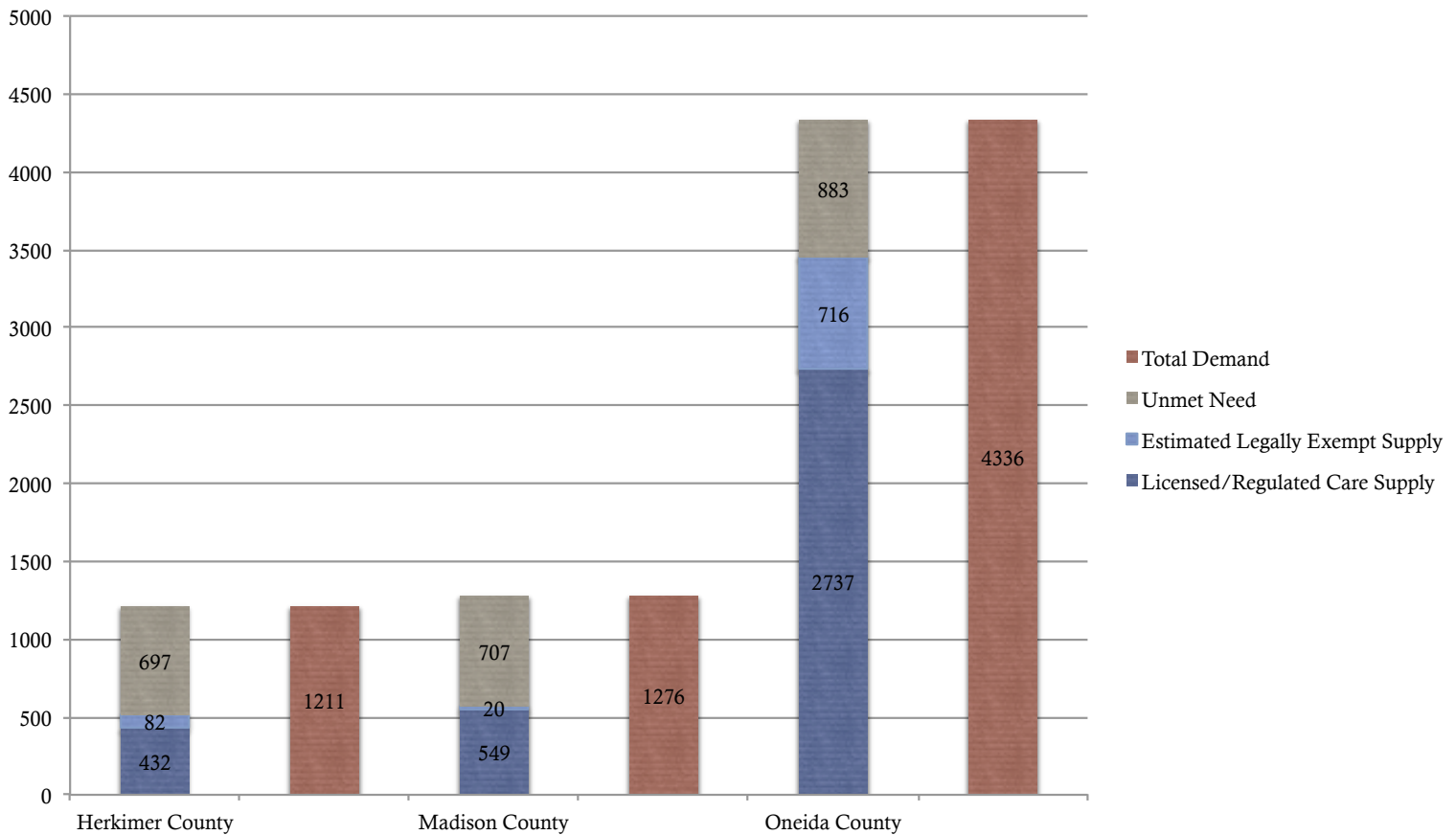
	Licensed/Regulated Care Supply	Estimated Legally Exempt Supply	Unmet Need	Total Demand
Herkimer County	643	75	1902	2620
Madison County	849	18	1960	2827
Oneida County	3286	688	5836	9810

Please note that the 'estimated legally exempt supply' for under 6 category is a representation based on currently enrolled legally exempt children and census data by age group and by county.

Part II: Demand for Child Care

Potential need for child care for children 6-12 years old

Potential Need for Child Care for Children 6-12 (based on New York State data on page 22 and current supply)



	Licensed/Regulated Care Supply	Estimated Legally Exempt Supply	Unmet Need	Total Demand
Herkimer County	432	82	697	1211
Madison County	549	20	707	1276
Oneida County	2737	716	883	4336

Please note that the 'estimated legally exempt supply' for 6-12 category is a representation based on currently enrolled legally exempt children and census data by age group and by county.

Part Three

Child Care Slot Utilization

‘Don’t limit a child to
your own learning,
for he was born in
another time’

-Rabindranath Tagore

The charts on the following pages illustrate the numbers and percentages of regulated child care program slots that are currently filled both overall and by age group. There are also charts displaying the trends in slot utilization since 2006.

Child Care slot utilization is determined by direct contact with the provider. Utilization changes often, sometimes daily, and our recorded data represents responses to our frequent outreach, however might not be exact. Therefore, it is important to remember that the utilization rate presented in this document is only an estimation of the percent of child care slots utilized within the tri-county area.

When considering utilization for family/group family child care programs, it is important to keep in mind that potential slots reflect the maximum number of slots a program is registered or licensed to serve. However, this may or may not reflect the desired capacity that a program may wish to have. This may also be attributed to the variation in the maximum number of slots available based on age of children in care¹.

When considering *Percent of Slots Utilized by Age Group*, note that School Age Program Utilization by Age has been excluded due to only school-age children utilizing this type of care. Information on the utilization of school age child care programs can be seen in the overall numbers on [page 27](#). Please also note that these percentages are based on the licensed capacity and full-time vacancies for daytime child care. Percentages for the overall numbers on [page 27](#) incorporate part-time and other time shift vacancies.

Despite high utilization of Legally Exempt care, it has been excluded from this section.

This is due to a high variation in the number of children that can be cared for. (For more information on Legally Exempt Care, please refer to [pages 15-17](#))

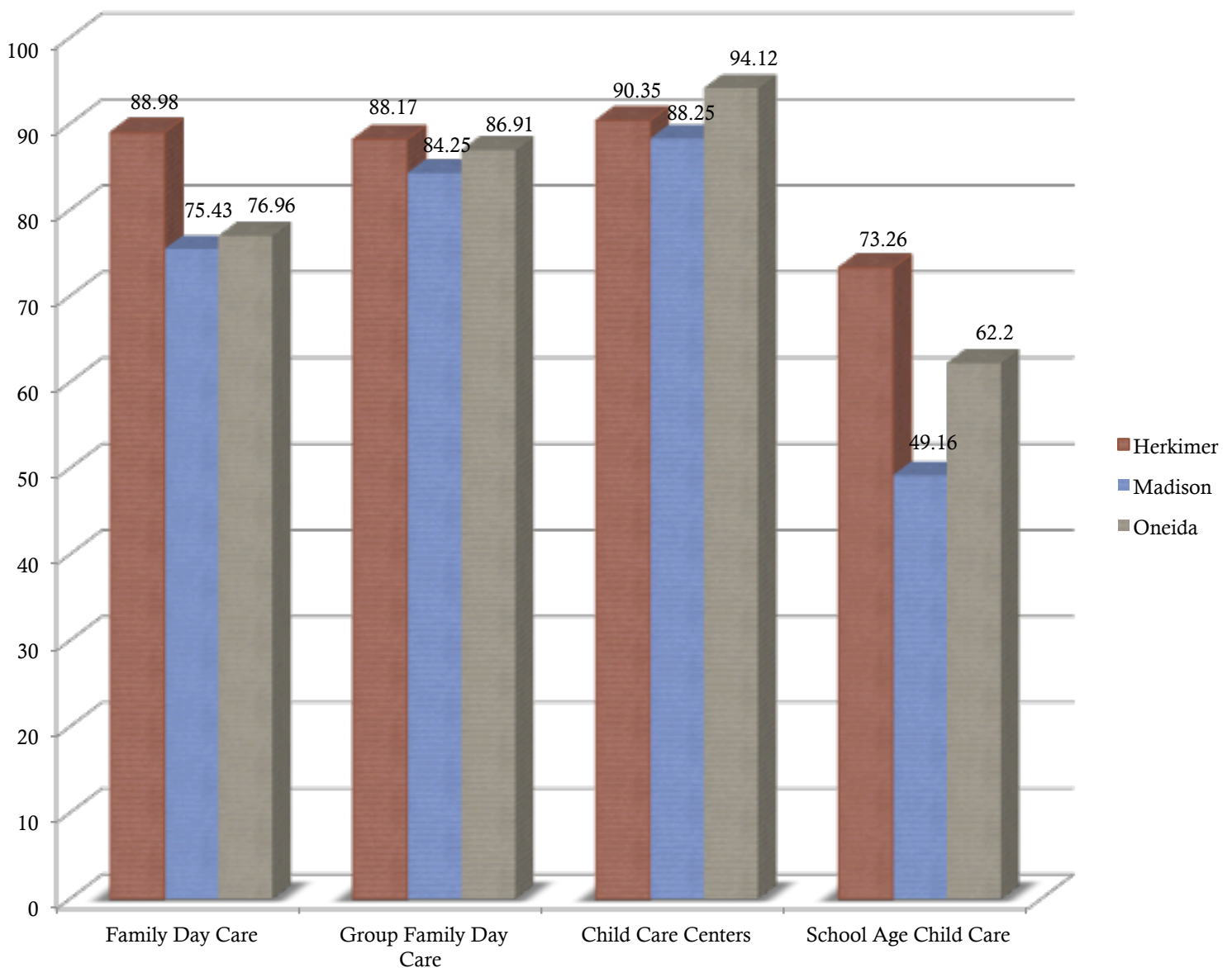
¹See appendix document 3.2 for information on how the age of children cared for in a family/group family setting affects maximum capacity

Part III: Child Care Slot Utilization

Percent of Slots Utilized (6/11/2014)

The graph on this page illustrates the utilization rate of potential child care slots within Herkimer, Madison and Oneida counties. **These rates are based on data collected from the NACCRRAware database and analyzed on 7/15/2014.**

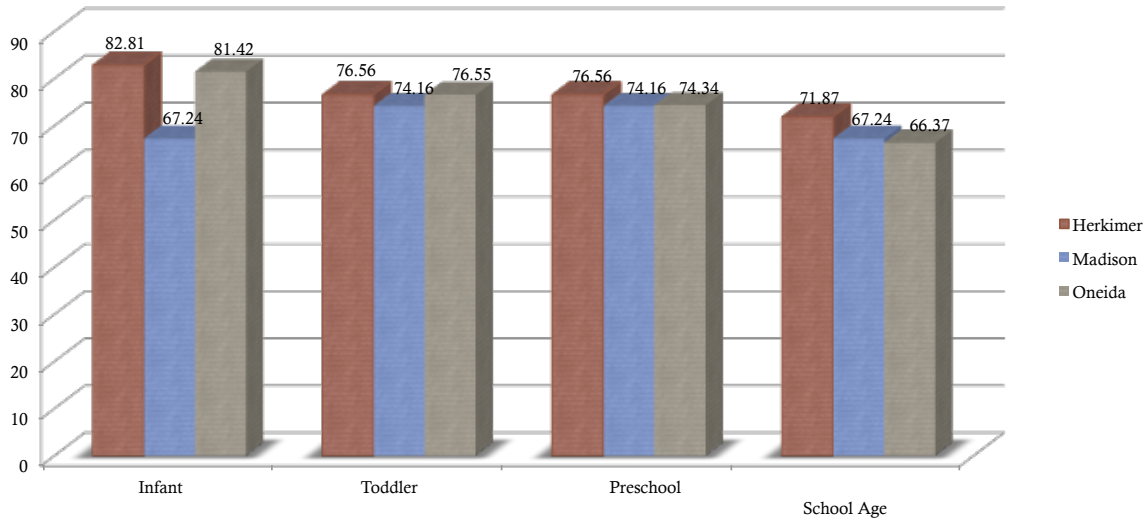
Slot Utilization by Modality



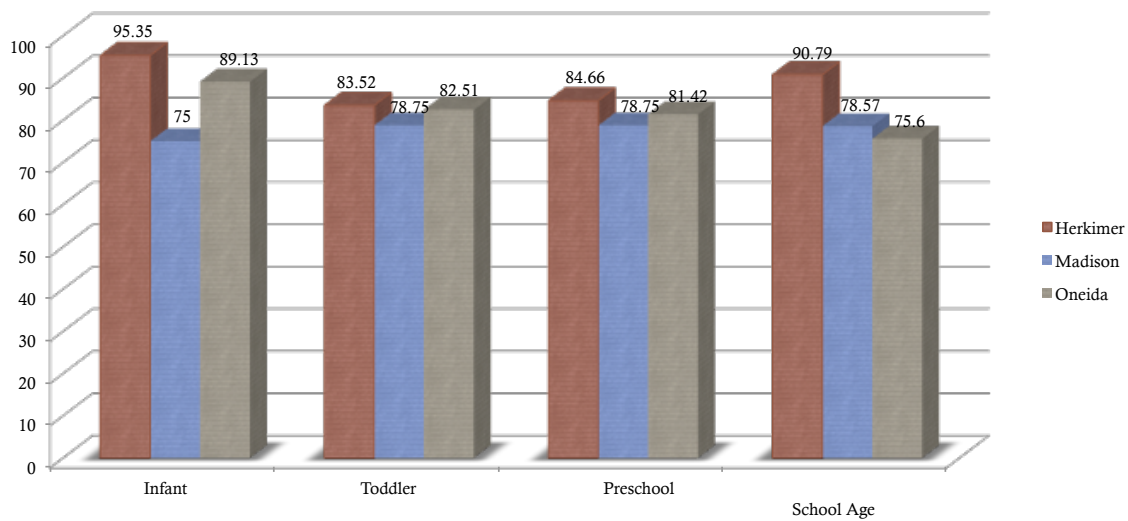
Part III: Child Care Slot Utilization

Percent of Slots Utilized by Age Group (7/15/2014)

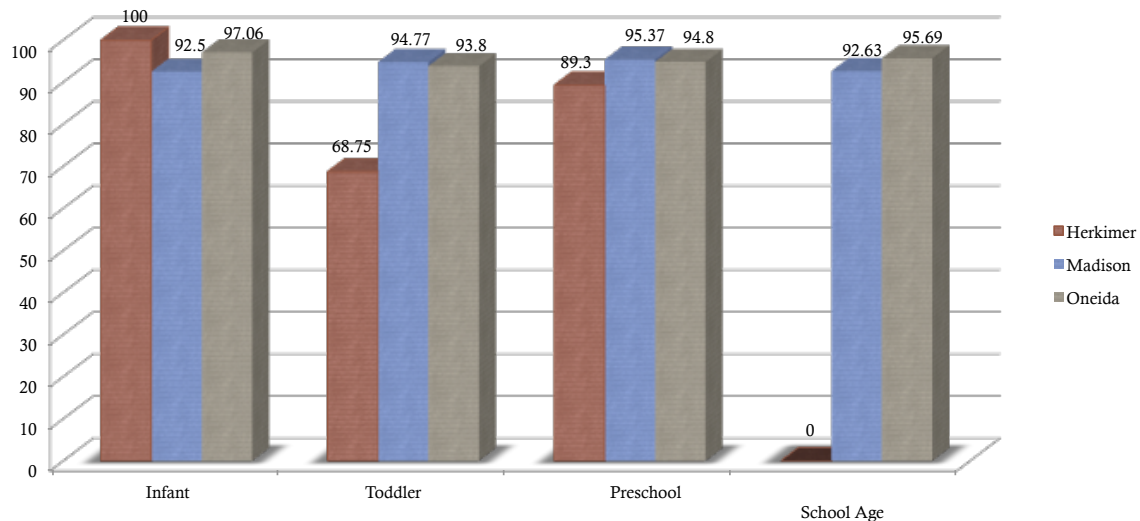
Family Day Care Program Utilization by Age



Group Family Child Care Program Utilization by Age



Child Care Center Utilization by Age

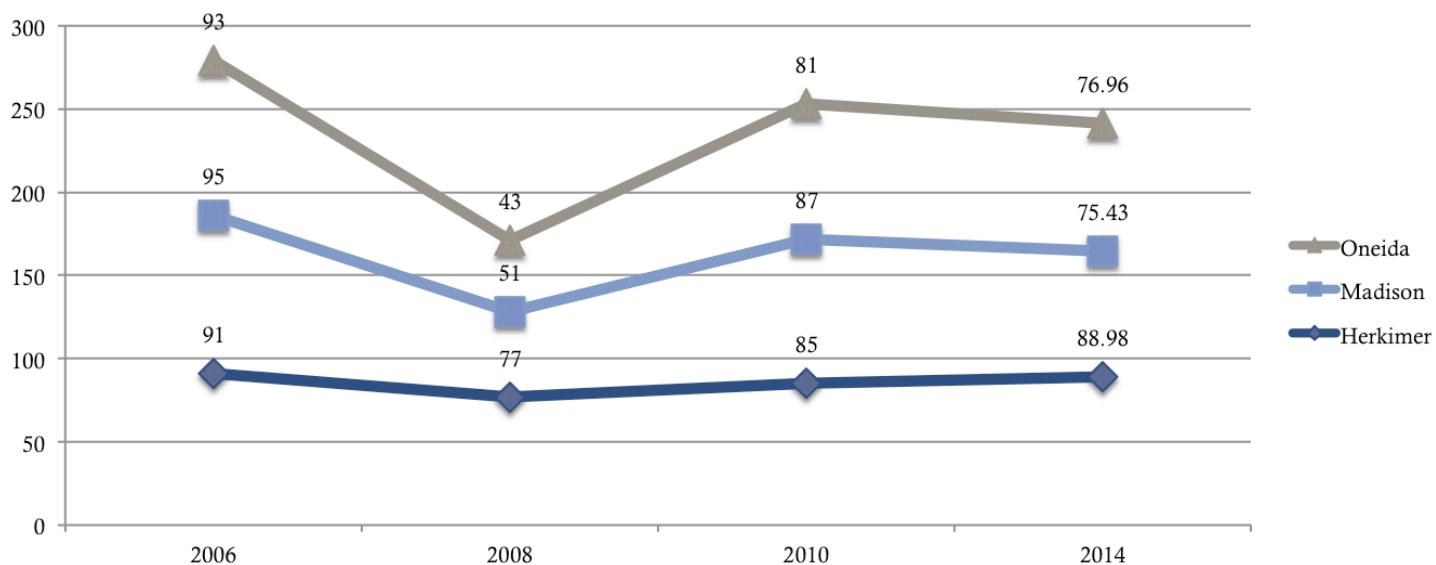


Data on this page provided by the NACCRRAware Database

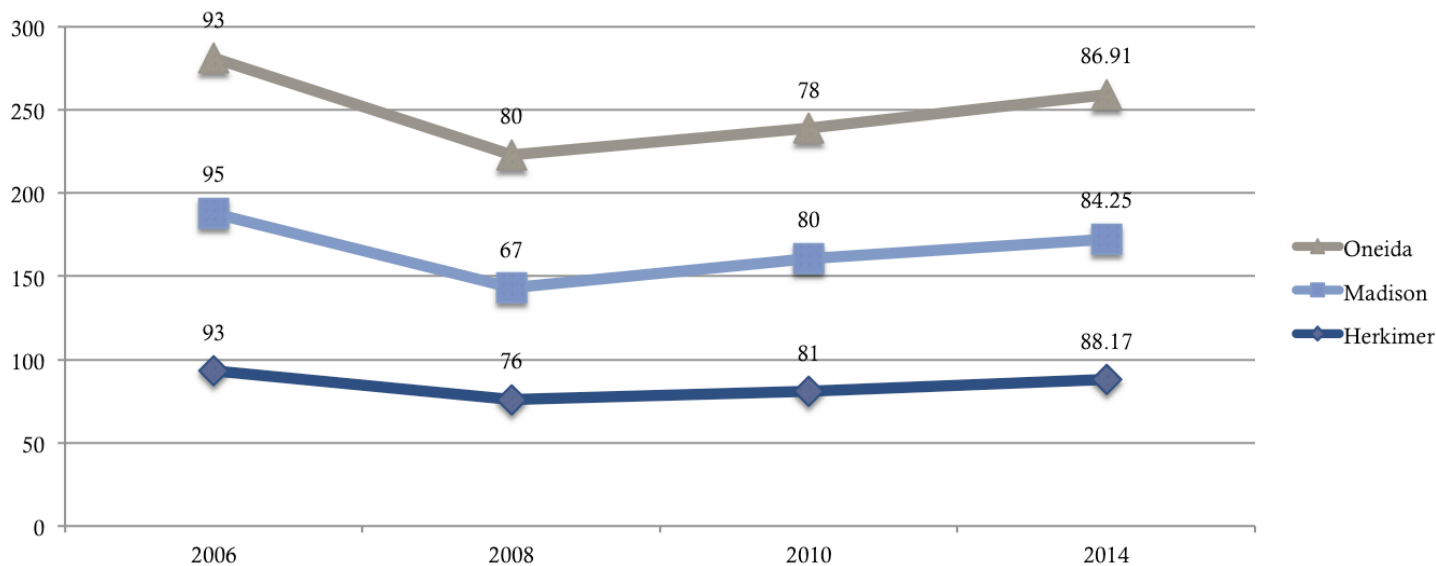
Part III: Child Care Slot Utilization

Trends in Slot Utilization (2006-2014)

Trends in Family Day Care Utilization



Trends in Group Family Day Care Utilization

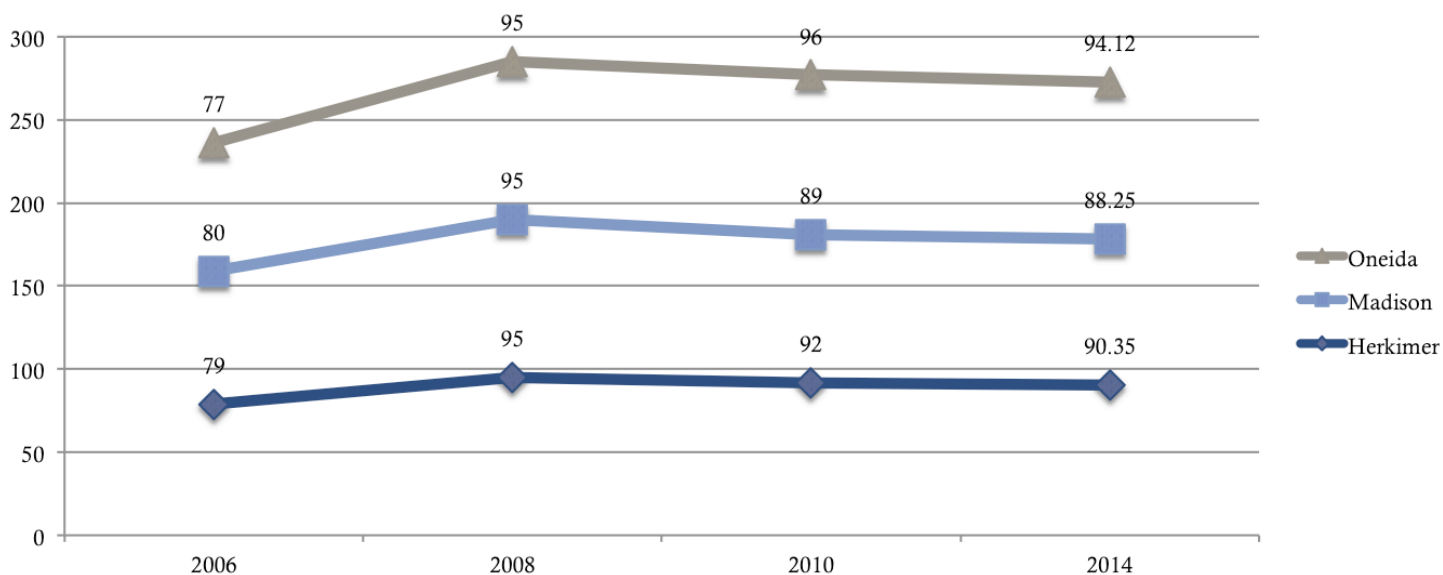


Please note that the numbers located above each data point represent the percentage for each year's slot utilization. Trend lines have been separated along the Y-Axis for easier viewing/comparison purposes.

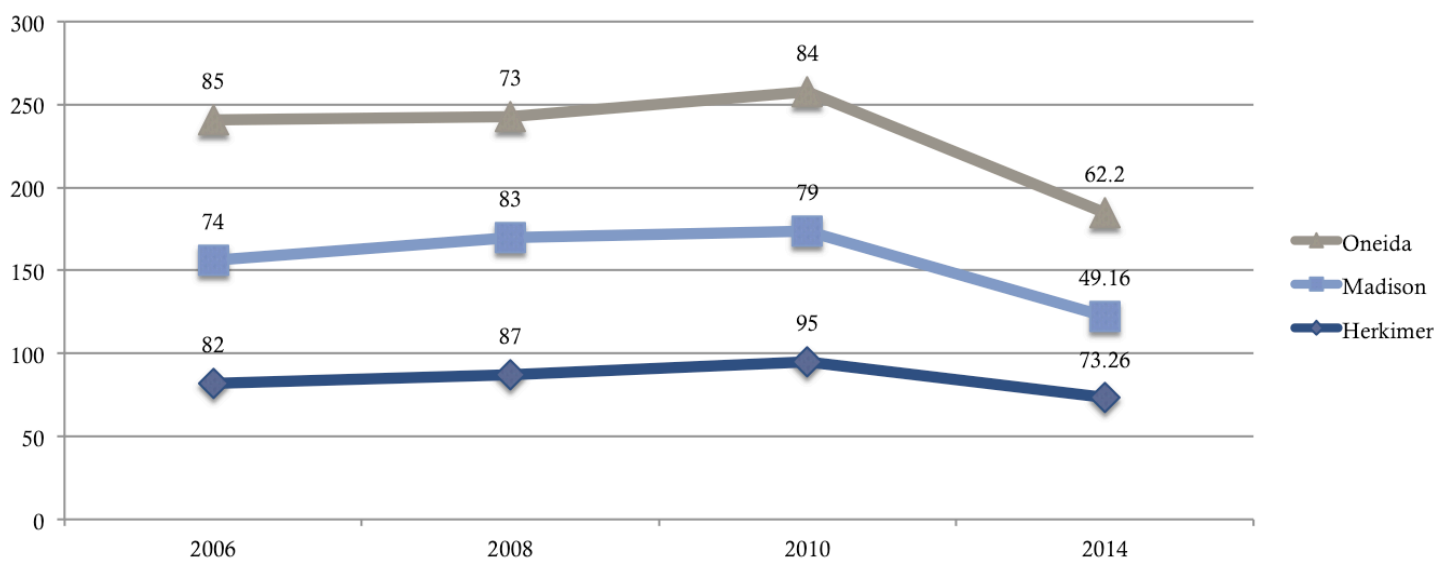
Part III: Child Care Slot Utilization

Trends in Slot Utilization (2006-2014)

Trends in Child Care Center Utilization



Trends in School Age Child Care Utilization



Please note that the numbers located above each data point represent the percentage for each year's slot utilization. Trend lines have been separated along the Y-Axis for easier viewing/comparison purposes.

Data on this page provided by the NACCRRAware Database

Part Four

Parent Child Care Referrals

‘One test of the correctness of educational procedure is the happiness of the child’

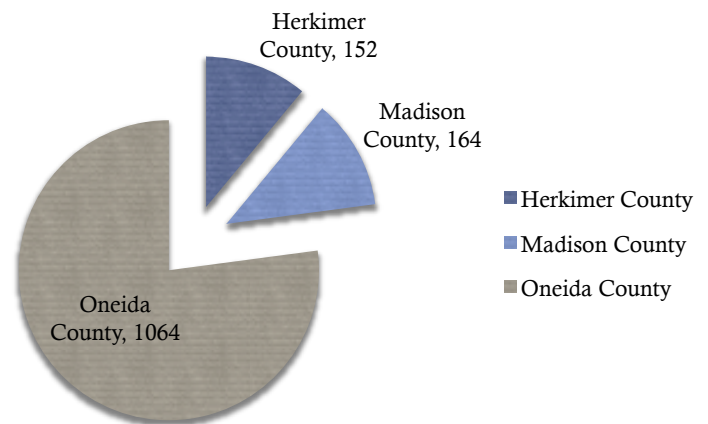
-Maria Montessori

The charts on the following pages give an illustration of the child care referral requests that were received in the grant year of 10/1/2012-9/30/2013.

Starting in 2012, parents were able to perform their own referrals through our website (online referral) in addition to being able to get referrals over the phone (informational referral). To increase our online referrals, a ‘Child Care Finder’ app will be released which will assist parents in generating referrals from their smart phone devices.

The graph below indicates the number of children that were served through child care referrals from **10/1/2012 – 9/30/2013**. Of the 1,380 children served:

- In Herkimer County, **25%** of referrals were eligible for subsidy¹ to assist with the cost of child care; **75%** were not.
- In Madison county, **49%** of referrals were eligible for subsidy while **51%** were not eligible for subsidy.
- In Oneida County, **59%** of referrals were able to receive subsidy while **41%** were not.



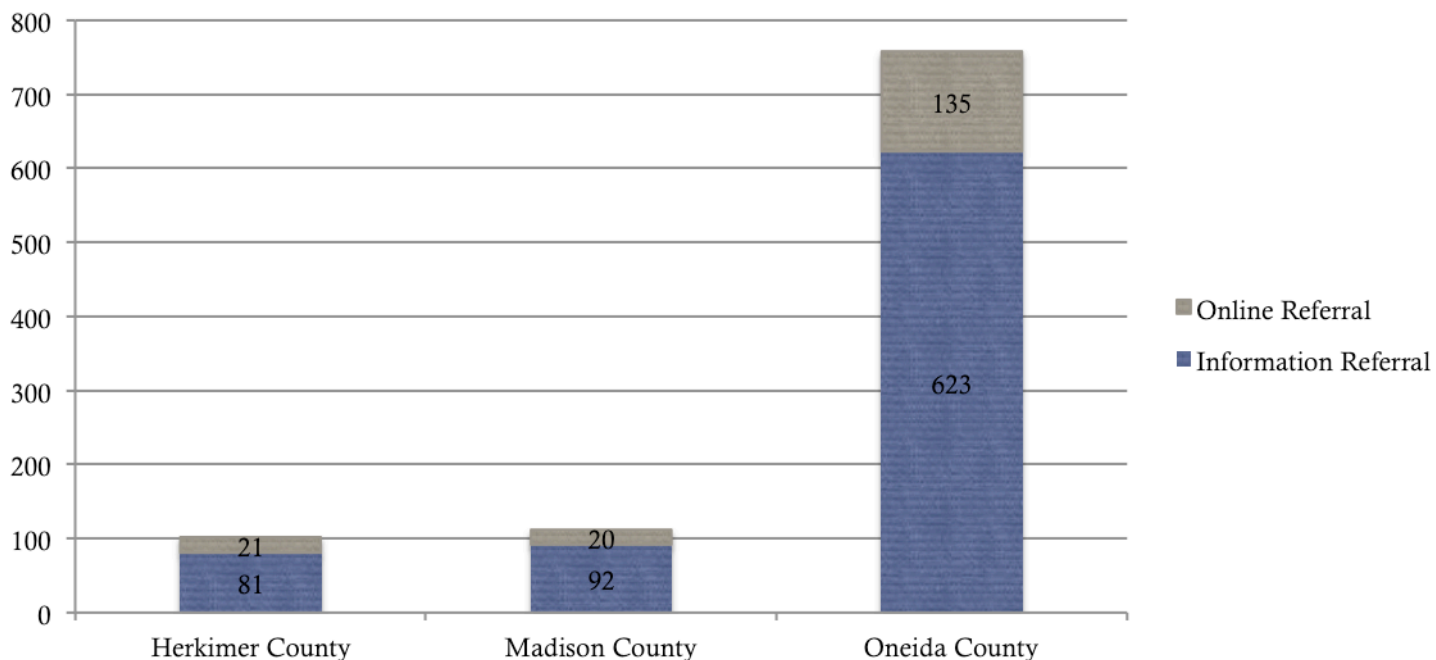
Please note that this number reflects the initial and any subsequent (if any) referral requests made by families. Multiple referrals for the same family may be a result of different search criteria including location of care, days or hours of care, modality of program sought or subsidy eligibility status. Please also note that although a household income may indicate subsidy eligibility, it doesn't always mean that the parent will receive it.

¹For more information on subsidy, please visit the glossary.

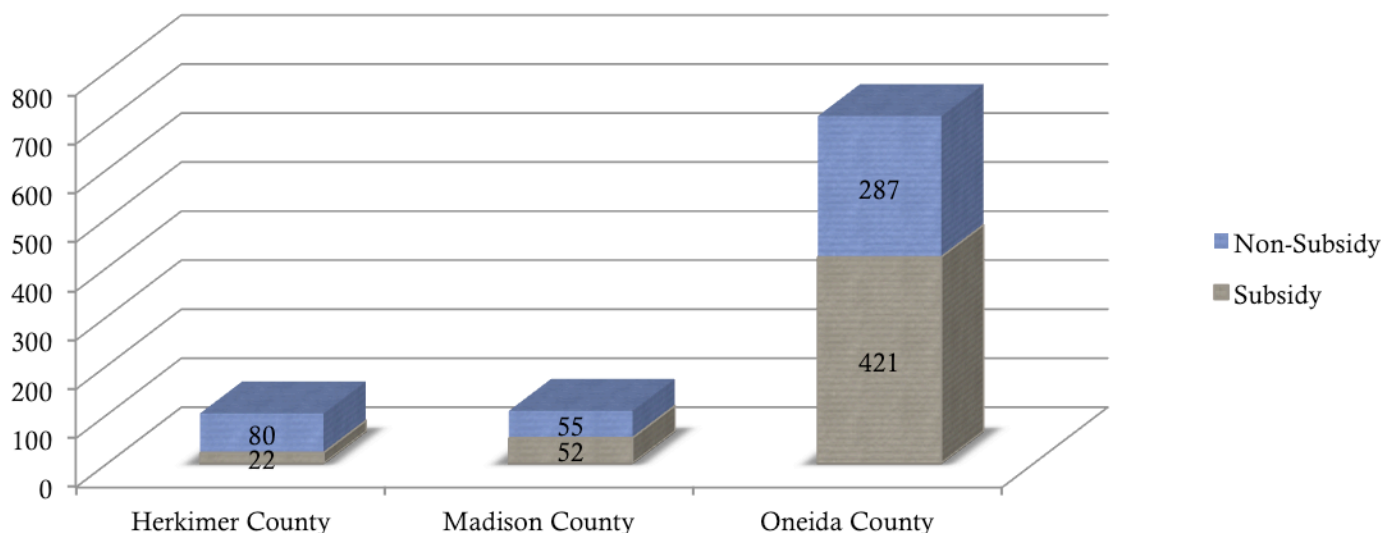
Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

Types of Referrals

Online vs. Informational Referrals



Subsidy Usage for Referrals

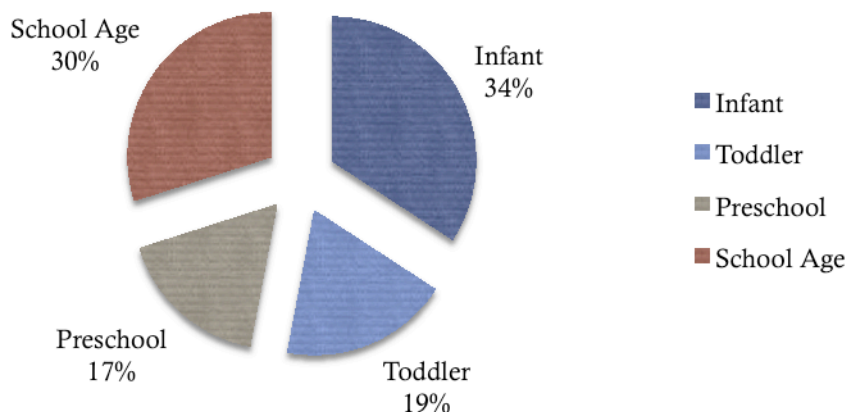


The graph above (**Subsidy Usage for Referrals**) indicates the number of referrals the Child Care Council completed in each of its counties of service **between 10/1/2012 and 9/30/2013**. This number reflects the initial and any subsequent (if any) referral requests made by families. Multiple referrals for the same family may be a result of different search criteria including location of care, days or hours of care, modality of program sought or subsidy eligibility status.

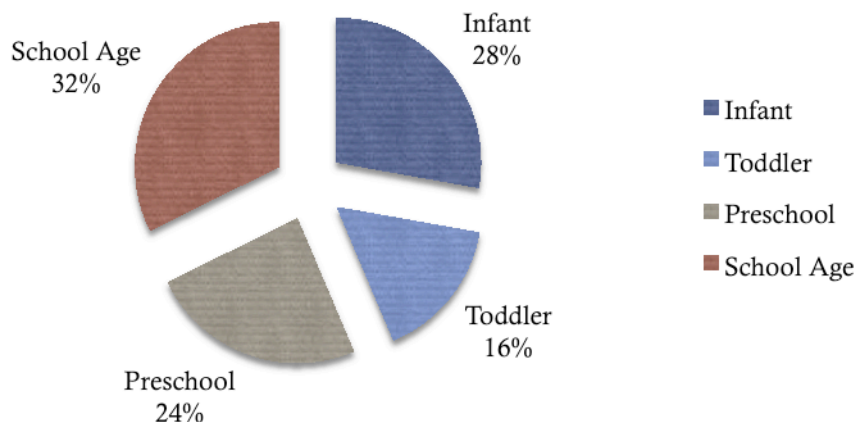
Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

Referrals by Age Group by County

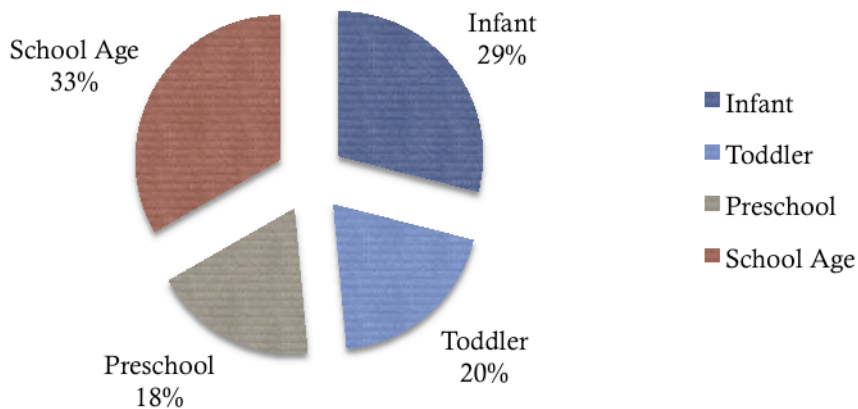
Herkimer County Referrals by Age



Madison County Referrals by Age



Oneida County Referrals by Age

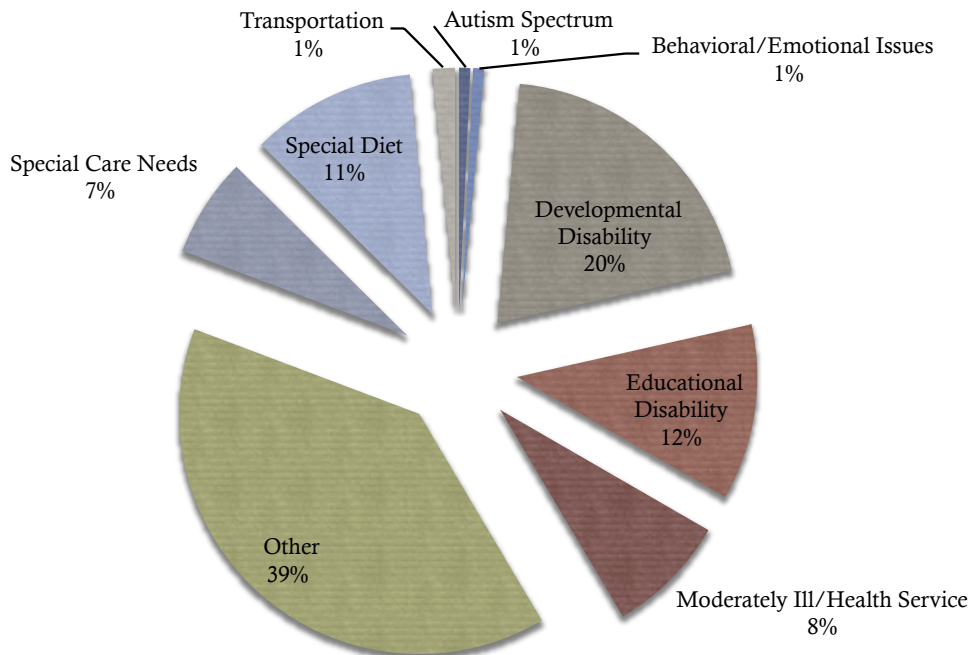


Data on this page provided by the NACCRRAware Database

Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

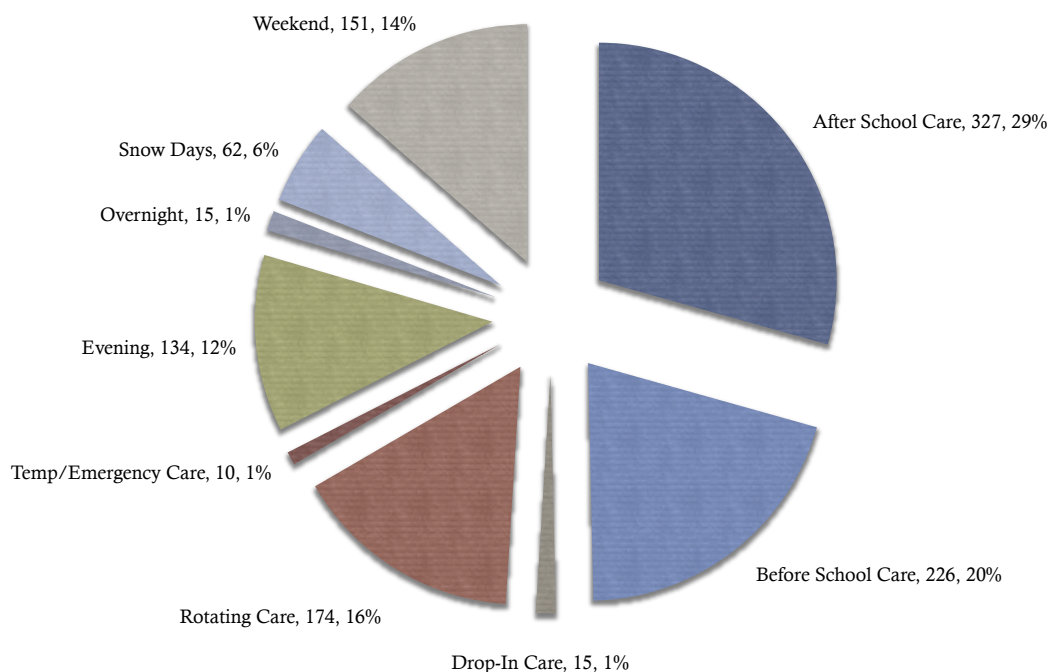
Requests for Care in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida Counties

Requests for Care: Special Needs (10/1/2012-9/30/2013)



Categories with no responses: Gifted, Inclusive/Integrated, Sign Language, Wheelchair Access¹

Requests for Care: Additional Care Services (10/1/2012 - 9/30/2013)



¹Child Care Providers are required to follow the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA). For more information on the ADA, please refer to the glossary

Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

Herkimer County Referral Requests by Zip Code

Zip Code & City	Programs	Slots	Infant Care Requests (6wk-18mo)	Toddler Care Requests (18mo—3yr)	Preschool Care Requests (3yr-5yr)	School Age Care Requests (5yr-12yr)
13324 Cold Brook	0	0	1	0	0	0
13329 Dolgeville	2	15	1	0	0	0
13331 Eagle Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
13340 Frankfort	6	90	6	5	3	11
13350 Herkimer	15	241	8	3	6	10
13357 Ilion	14	222	11	9	8	12
13361 Jordanville	0	0	1	1	1	0
13365 Little Falls	10	148	3	1	1	2
13406 Middleville	0	0	0	0	0	0
13407 Mohawk	5	108	3	1	1	0
13416 Newport	2	24	2	1	0	0
13420 Old Forge	0	0	0	0	0	0
13431 Poland	8	89	1	0	0	0
13439 Richfield Springs	1	16	0	0	0	0
13454 Salisbury Center	0	0	0	0	0	0
13472 Thendara	0	0	0	0	0	0
13475 Stark	0	0	0	0	0	0
13491 West Winfield	7	121	1	0	0	0
Requests for Care in Herkimer County from residents of other counties						
12095 Johnstown, NY	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0
13820 Oneonta, NY	n/a	n/a	1	1	0	0

Number values represent requests by number of children.
Data on this page provided by the NACCRRAware Database

Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

Madison County Referral Requests by Zip Code

Zip Code & City	Programs	Slots	Infant Care Requests (6wk-18mo)	Toddler Care Requests (18mo—3yr)	Preschool Care Requests (3yr-5yr)	School Age Care Requests (5yr-12yr)
13030 Bridgeport	1	8	1	0	0	0
13032 Canastota	15	286	4	2	5	9
13035 Cazenovia	2	102	2	2	1	0
13037 Chittenango	13	187	1	2	1	5
13043 Clockville	0	0	0	0	0	0
13052 De Ruyter	0	0	1	0	0	0
13061 Erieville	0	0	0	0	0	0
13072 Georgetown	0	0	0	0	0	0
13082 Kirkville	2	16	2	1	2	5
13122 New Woodstock	0	0	1	0	1	2
13134 Peterboro	0	0	1	1	1	1
13163 Wampsville	0	0	0	0	0	0
13310 Bouckville	0	0	0	0	0	0
13314 Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0
13334 Eaton	0	0	1	0	0	0
13346 Hamilton	2	109	1	0	1	0
13355 Hubbardsville	1	8	1	0	0	0
13364 Leonardsville	0	0	0	0	0	0
13402 Madison	1	16	1	1	1	0
13408 Morrisville	6	110	1	0	0	1

Continued on Next Page...

Number values represent requests by number of children.
Data on this page provided by the NACCRRAware Database

Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

Madison County Referral Requests by Zip Code (continued)

Zip Code & City	Programs	Slots	Infant Care Requests (6wk-18mo)	Toddler Care Requests (18mo—3yr)	Preschool Care Requests (3yr-5yr)	School Age Care Requests (5yr-12yr)
13409 Munnsville	3	176	0	1	2	0
13418 North Brookfield	0	0	0	0	0	0
13421 Oneida	11	369	18	10	15	17
13465 Solsville	0	0	0	0	0	0
13484 West Eaton	0	0	0	0	0	0
13485 West Edmeston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Requests for Care in Madison County from residents of other counties						
13104 Manlius, NY	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0
13159 Tully, NY	n/a	n/a	0	1	1	0
13208 Syracuse, NY	n/a	n/a	0	0	1	1
13501 Utica, NY	n/a	n/a	0	0	0	2
60201 Evanston, IL	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0

Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

Oneida County Referral Requests by Zip Code

Zip Code & City	Programs	Slots	Infant Care Requests (6wk-18mo)	Toddler Care Requests (18mo—3yr)	Preschool Care Requests (3yr-5yr)	School Age Care Requests (5yr-12yr)
13054 Durhamville	4	40	1	0	1	0
13123 North Bay	0	0	0	0	0	0
13157 Sylvan Beach	0	0	0	0	0	0
13162 Verona Beach	0	0	0	1	1	0
13301 Alder Creek	0	0	0	0	0	0
13303 Ava	0	0	1	0	1	0
13304 Barneveld	1	8	0	0	0	1
13308 Blossvale	0	0	2	2	2	1
13309 Boonville	6	101	2	1	0	0
13313 Bridgewater	0	0	0	0	0	3
13316 Camden	2	8	1	4	3	3
13318 Cassville	2	24	0	0	0	0
13319 Chadwicks	1	8	2	0	0	0
13321 Clark Mills	3	24	5	1	2	1
13322 Clayville	1	8	0	0	0	0
13323 Clinton	13	233	7	5	1	3
13328 Deansboro	0	0	1	1	1	0
13341 Franklin Springs	0	0	0	0	0	0
13352 Hinckley	0	0	0	0	0	0
13354 Holland Patent	2	38	3	0	1	0
13362 Knoxboro	0	0	0	0	0	0

Continued on Next Page...

Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

Oneida County Referral Requests by Zip Code (continued)

Zip Code & City	Programs	Slots	Infant Care Requests (6wk-18mo)	Toddler Care Requests (18mo—3yr)	Preschool Care Requests (3yr-5yr)	School Age Care Requests (5yr-12yr)
13363 Lee Center	0	0	1	0	2	0
13401 McConnellsville	0	0	1	0	0	0
13403 Marcy	6	120	1	2	0	3
13413 New Hartford	15	485	8	5	1	3
13417 New York Mills	2	28	7	4	2	4
13424 Oriskany	6	202	3	3	1	2
13425 Oriskany Falls	0	0	2	0	1	0
13435 Prospect	1	8	0	0	0	0
13438 Remsen	1	16	1	0	0	1
13440 Rome	50	1,448	56	45	28	48
13441 Rome	1	122	0	0	0	0
13442 Rome	0	0	0	0	0	0
13449 Rome	0	0	0	0	0	0
13455 Sangerfield	0	0	0	0	0	0
13456 Sauquoit	6	119	2	2	2	2
13461 Sherrill	5	90	0	0	2	1
13469 Stittville	4	44	0	0	0	0
13471 Taberg	0	0	1	2	1	3
13476 Vernon	3	24	2	2	1	1
13477 Vernon Center	0	0	4	1	1	1
13478 Verona	7	134	1	1	0	0

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Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

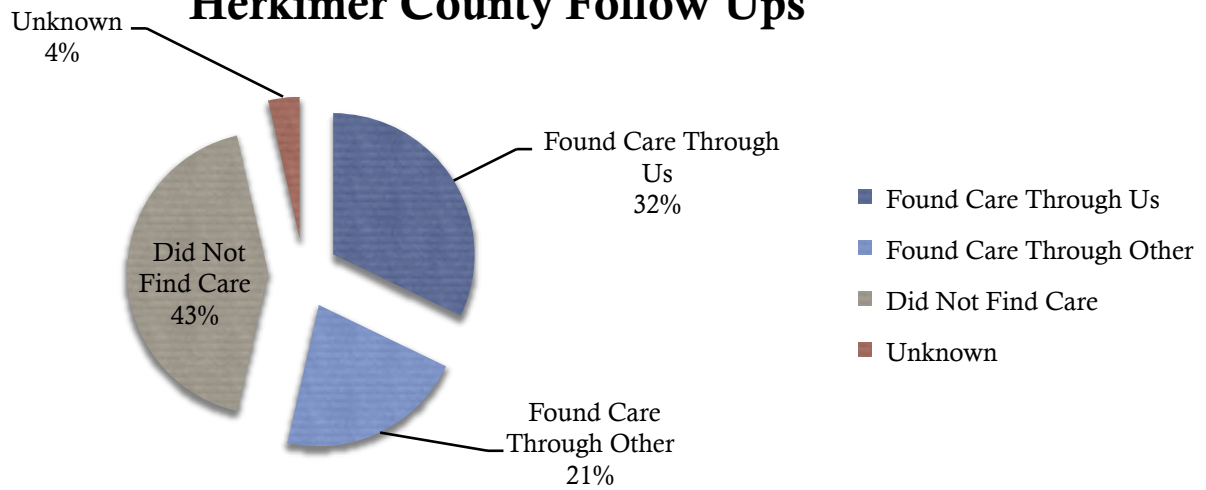
Oneida County Referral Requests by Zip Code (continued)

Zip Code & City	Programs	Slots	Infant Care Requests (6wk-18mo)	Toddler Care Requests (18mo—3yr)	Preschool Care Requests (3yr-5yr)	School Age Care Requests (5yr-12yr)
13479 Washington Mills	0	0	0	0	0	0
13480 Waterville	6	74	1	0	2	5
13483 Westdale	0	0	1	0	2	2
13486 Westernville	0	0	0	0	0	0
13490 Westmoreland	2	38	1	0	1	0
13492 Whitesboro	17	423	10	1	2	8
13494 Woodgate	0	0	2	0	1	0
13495 Yorkville	4	40	1	0	0	0
13501 Utica	50	1,684	69	47	59	126
13502 Utica	26	896	58	38	41	78
13503 Utica	0	0	0	0	0	0
13504 Utica	0	0	0	0	0	0
13505 Utica	0	0	0	0	0	0
13599 Utica	0	0	0	0	0	0
Requests for Care in Oneida County from residents of other counties						
12801 Glens Falls, NY	n/a	n/a	1	0	0	0
13042 Cleveland, NY	n/a	n/a	3	2	1	0
13325 Constableville, NY	n/a	n/a	1	1	0	0
013340 Frankfort, NY	n/a	n/a	0	2	0	0
13368 Lyons Falls, NY	n/a	n/a	0	1	1	0
13421 Oneida	n/a	n/a	1	3	1	4
48503 Flint, MI	n/a	n/a	0	1	0	0

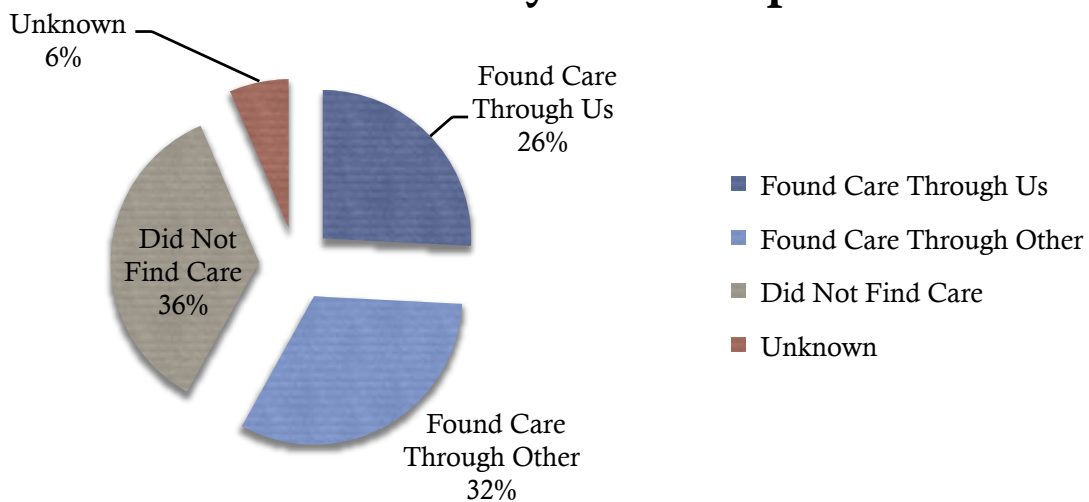
Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

Follow Up Survey by County

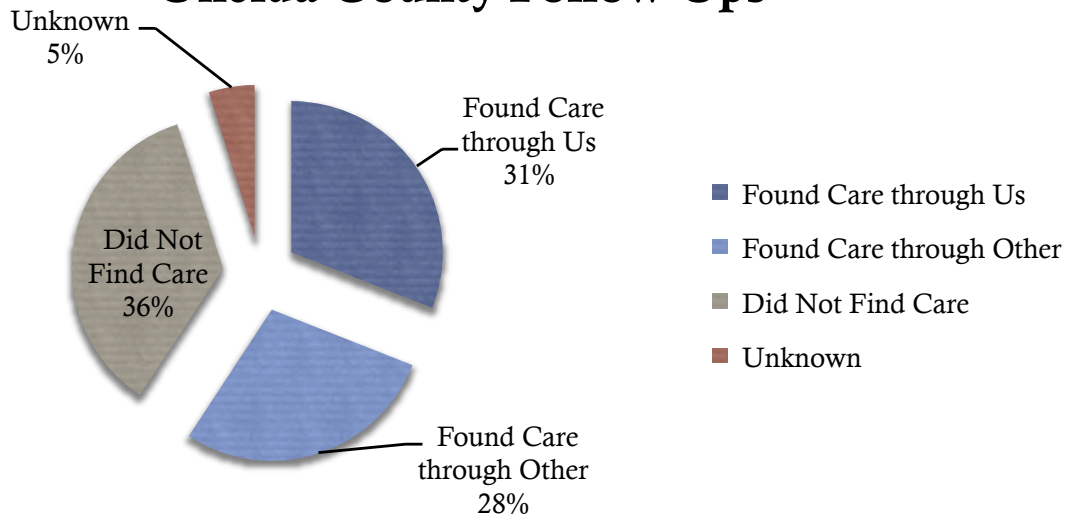
Herkimer County Follow Ups



Madison County Follow Ups



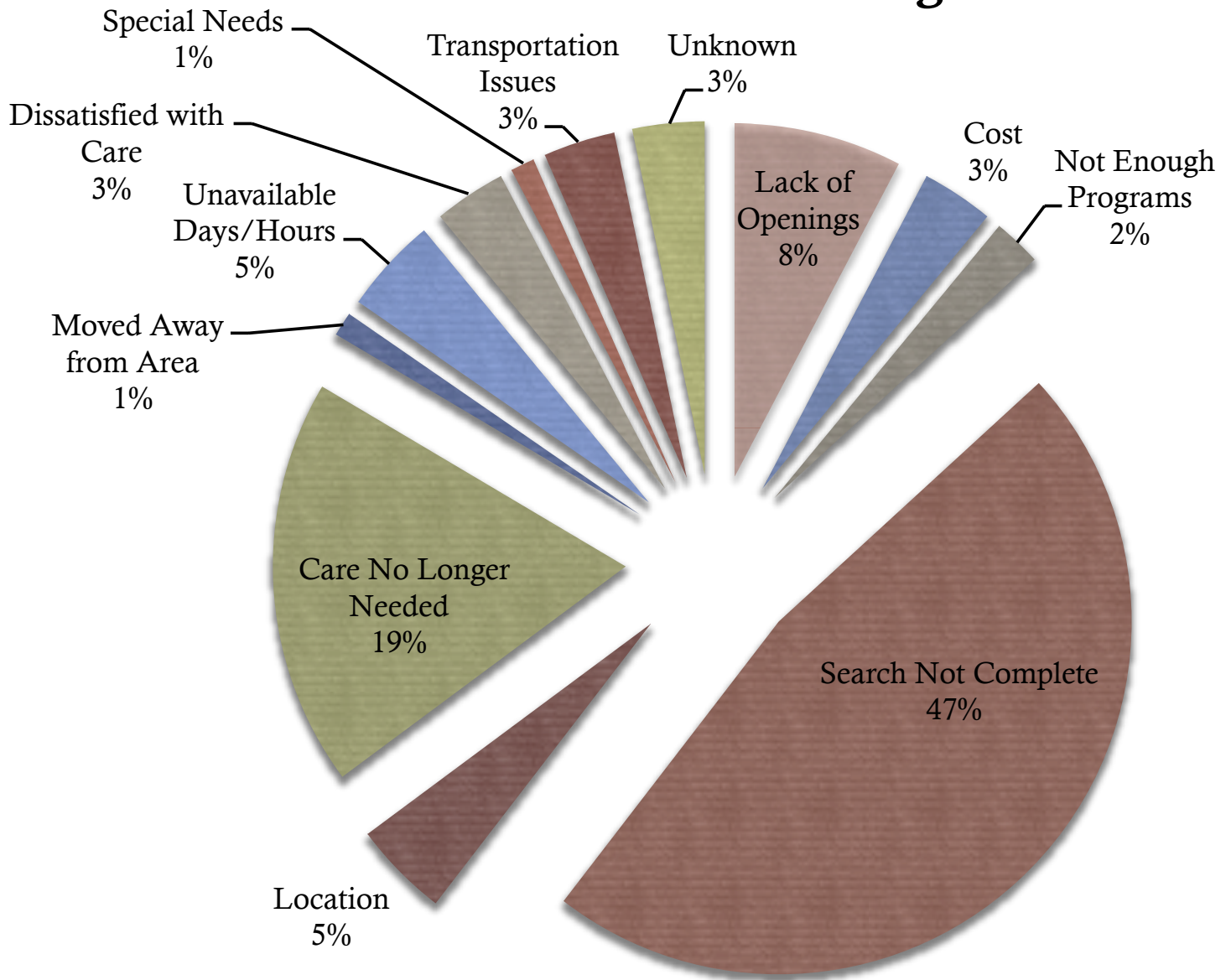
Oneida County Follow Ups



Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

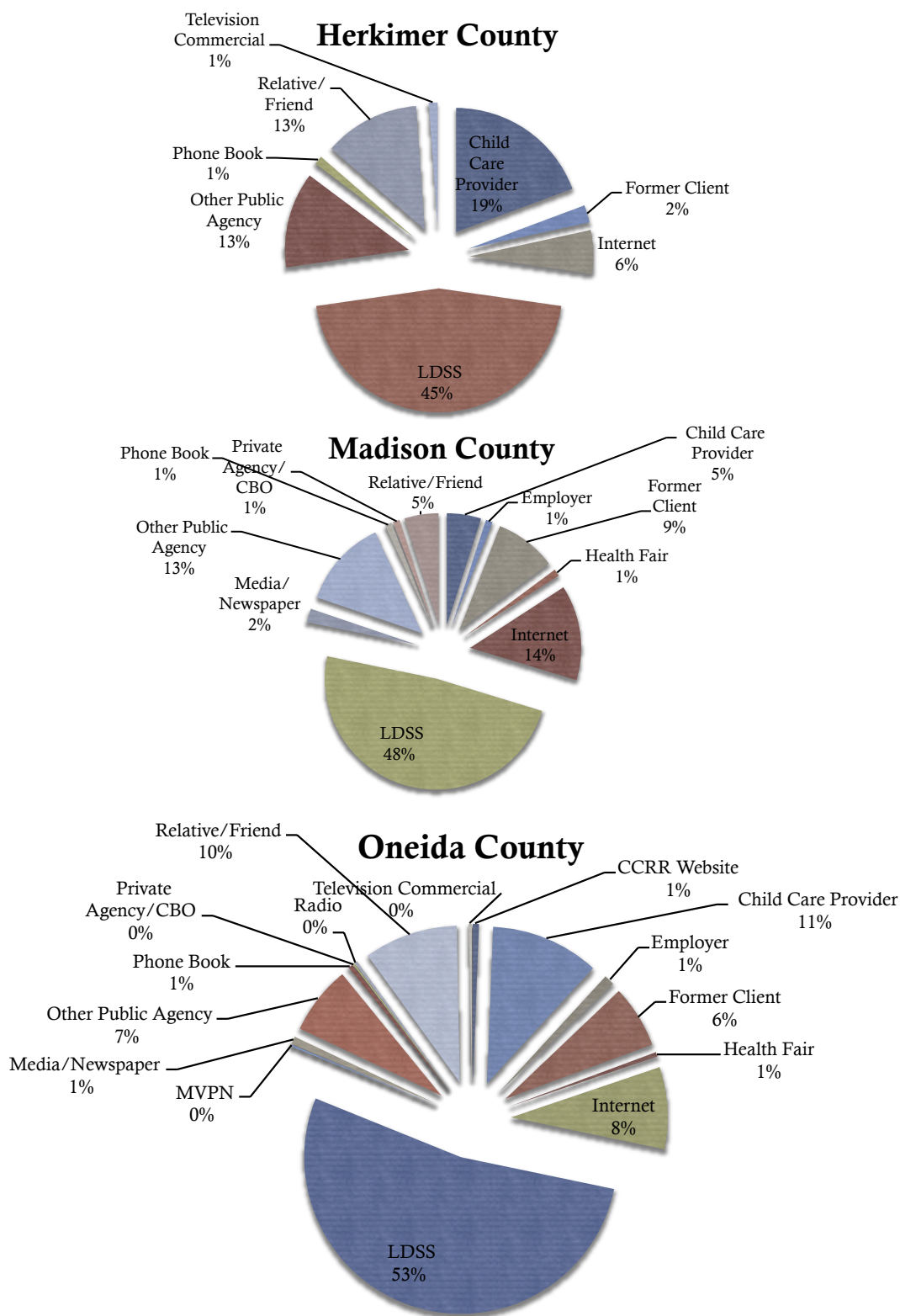
Reasons for Not Securing Care in Herkimer, Madison & Oneida Counties

Reason for Not Securing Care



Part IV: Parent Child Care Referrals

Where do the referrals come from?



Categories listing 0% had very minimal response

Categories with no responses: Billboard, Community Visibility Event, Lunch & Learn, Not Given, Regional 211

Part Five

Cost of Care

‘Early education is not conservative common sense or liberal common sense — it’s just plain common sense. Reaching the most at-risk kids helps increase graduation rates and cut crime, so early education is a matter of national security.’

- Major General James W. Comstock

The information on the following pages details the cost for child care and market rates in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida Counties.

*While reviewing this information, please keep in mind that **New York State is second place in the top ten least-affordable child care states for 2012¹.***

As part of our child care program database, the Child Care Council maintains information on the rates that individual programs charge. The **Cost of Care** section information has been collected from local Child Care Centers and Family Child Care Programs and is based on weekly, full time care rates.

Please keep in mind that rates are determined by each program and that parents might be offered discounts from the price of child care through grants or scholarships, a sliding fee scale or a multi-child discount. These discounts are optional and determined by the child care program. Parents can also receive financial assistance through the Department of Social Services. This type of assistance is income-based.

In the **Market Rates** section, you will find information on the rates set forth by New York State that determine what the local Department of Social Services can pay for families who qualify for child care subsidies². This includes what would be paid to licensed/registered care providers as well as legally exempt providers. Providers may not charge the Local Department of Social Services more than the general public for equal care in a home or facility³. Herkimer, Madison and Oneida counties fall into ‘Group 3’ for these rates.

¹Please refer to Appendix Document 7

²For more information on subsidy, please visit the glossary.

³Per 14-OCFS-LCM-03

Part V: Cost of Care

Cost of Care in Herkimer County

Infant/Toddler

Modality	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Child Care Centers (6wks – 18mos)	N/A	N/A	N/A
Child Care Centers (19mos – 35mos)	\$185	\$185	\$185
Family Child Care (6wks – 23mos)	\$100	\$150	\$125
Family Child Care (24mos - 35mos)	\$100	\$150	\$125
Group Family Child Care (6wks – 23mos)	\$125	\$150	\$138
Group Family Child Care (24mos - 35mos)	\$115	\$150	\$133

Preschool

Modality	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Child Care Centers (3-4 years)	\$160	\$170	\$165
Child Care Centers (4-5 years)	\$160	\$170	\$165
Family Child Care (3-4 years)	\$100	\$150	\$125
Family Child Care (4-5 years)	\$100	\$150	\$125
Group Family Child Care (3-4 years)	\$115	\$150	\$133
Group Family Child Care (4-5 years)	\$115	\$150	\$133

School Age

Modality	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Child Care Centers (5-10 years)	\$75	\$108	\$92
Child Care Centers (11-12 years)	\$75	\$108	\$92
School Age Programs (5-10 years)	\$75	\$108	\$92
School Age Programs (11-12 years)	\$75	\$108	\$92
Family Child Care (5-10 years)	\$45	\$150	\$123
Family Child Care (11-12 years)	\$45	\$140	\$121
Group Family Child Care (5-10 years)	\$50	\$150	\$100
Group Family Child Care (11-12 years)	\$50	\$150	\$100

Data on this page provided by the NACCRRAware Database

Part V: Cost of Care

Cost of Care in Madison County

Infant/Toddler

Modality	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Child Care Centers (6wks – 18mos)	\$184	\$220	\$198
Child Care Centers (19mos – 35mos)	\$170	\$200	\$184
Family Child Care (6wks – 23mos)	\$120	\$155	\$139
Family Child Care (24mos - 35mos)	\$120	\$150	\$134
Group Family Child Care (6wks – 23mos)	\$130	\$155	\$144
Group Family Child Care (24mos - 35mos)	\$125	\$145	\$136

Preschool

Modality	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Child Care Centers (3-4 years)	\$160	\$195	\$173
Child Care Centers (4-5 years)	\$163	\$190	\$180
Family Child Care (3-4 years)	\$120	\$150	\$134
Family Child Care (4-5 years)	\$120	\$150	\$134
Group Family Child Care (3-4 years)	\$125	\$145	\$136
Group Family Child Care (4-5 years)	\$125	\$145	\$136

School Age

Modality	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Child Care Centers (5-10 years)	\$150	\$180	\$163
Child Care Centers (11-12 years)	\$150	\$180	\$163
School Age Programs (5-10 years)	\$85	\$85	\$85
School Age Programs (11-12 years)	\$85	\$85	\$85
Family Child Care (5-10 years)	\$120	\$150	\$131
Family Child Care (11-12 years)	\$120	\$150	\$131
Group Family Child Care (5-10 years)	\$125	\$140	\$135
Group Family Child Care (11-12 years)	\$125	\$140	\$135

Part V: Cost of Care

Cost of Care in Oneida County

Infant/Toddler

Modality	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Child Care Centers (6wks – 18mos)	\$100	\$190	\$161
Child Care Centers (19mos – 35mos)	\$135	\$180	\$159
Family Child Care (6wks – 23mos)	\$90	\$175	\$144
Family Child Care (24mos - 35mos)	\$90	\$160	\$138
Group Family Child Care (6wks – 23mos)	\$125	\$175	\$144
Group Family Child Care (24mos - 35mos)	\$125	\$175	\$139

Preschool

Modality	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Child Care Centers (3-4 years)	\$100	\$170	\$144
Child Care Centers (4-5 years)	\$100	\$265	\$155
Family Child Care (3-4 years)	\$90	\$160	\$137
Family Child Care (4-5 years)	\$90	\$160	\$137
Group Family Child Care (3-4 years)	\$75	\$175	\$136
Group Family Child Care (4-5 years)	\$75	\$175	\$136

School Age

Modality	Minimum	Maximum	Average
Child Care Centers (5-10 years)	\$85	\$160	\$129
Child Care Centers (11-12 years)	\$85	\$160	\$129
School Age Programs (5-10 years)	\$25	\$160	\$137
School Age Programs (11-12 years)	\$25	\$160	\$137
Family Child Care (5-10 years)	\$50	\$155	\$130
Family Child Care (11-12 years)	\$50	\$155	\$130
Group Family Child Care (5-10 years)	\$50	\$155	\$130
Group Family Child Care (11-12 years)	\$50	\$155	\$130

Part V: Cost of Care

Market Rates for 'Group 3'

Day Care Centers & School Age Care

Age of Child	Under 1 ½	1 ½ - 2 years	3-5 years	6-12 years
Weekly	\$190	\$180	\$170	\$160
Daily	\$42	\$40	\$38	\$35
Part-Daily	\$28	\$27	\$25	\$23
Hourly	\$6.75	\$6.75	\$6.25	\$6.25

Registered Family Care

Age of Child	Under 1 ½	1 ½ - 2 years	3-5 years	6-12 years
Weekly	\$150	\$140	\$140	\$140
Daily	\$30	\$30	\$30	\$30
Part-Daily	\$20	\$20	\$20	\$20
Hourly	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$4.25

Group Family Day Care

Age of Child	Under 1 ½	1 ½ - 2 years	3-5 years	6-12 years
Weekly	\$150	\$145	\$140	\$140
Daily	\$33	\$32	\$32	\$31
Part-Daily	\$22	\$21	\$21	\$21
Hourly	\$4	\$4	\$4	\$5

Legally-Exempt Child Care/In-Home Care

(Standard Rate/Enhanced Rate)

Age of Child	Under 1 ½	1 ½ - 2 years	3-5 years	6-12 years
Weekly	\$98/\$105	\$91/\$98	\$91/\$98	\$91/\$98
Daily	\$20/\$21	\$20/\$21	\$20/\$21	\$20/\$21
Part-Daily	\$13/\$14	\$13/\$14	\$13/\$14	\$13/\$14
Hourly	\$2.60/\$2.80	\$2.60/\$2.80	\$2.60/\$2.80	\$2.60/\$2.80

Part Six

Education & Support for NYS Regulated Programs

*'Remember that children,
marriages and flower gardens
reflect the kind of care that they
get'*

- H. Jackson Brown, Jr.

*The information in this section
gives a brief overview of the education
and support that we give to child care
providers in Herkimer, Madison and
Oneida Counties.*

*A primary goal of the Child
Care Council is to improve the safety
and quality of all NYS potential
providers, licensed/regulated
programs and legally exempt
providers in Herkimer, Madison and
Oneida Counties' to improve the
safety and quality child care of their
program.*

*Detailed in this section will be
data on Health Care Consultancy
(HCC) and Intensive Technical
Assistance (ITA) (terms defined in
glossary).*

All New York State Regulated programs can utilize the services of our education and support staff. Programs can request these services themselves or may be referred by licensors/registrar or CACFP program staff. Referrals from the Office of Children and Family Services.

For the purposes of comparison, the **Health Care Consultancy** charts, shown on page 51, represent services through quarter 3 of each contract year, as the 2013-2014 grant year is not yet finished.

In developing the charts entitled **Intensive Technical Assistance Utilization**, we reviewed each ITA topic provided during the grant year and selected the best fitting category.

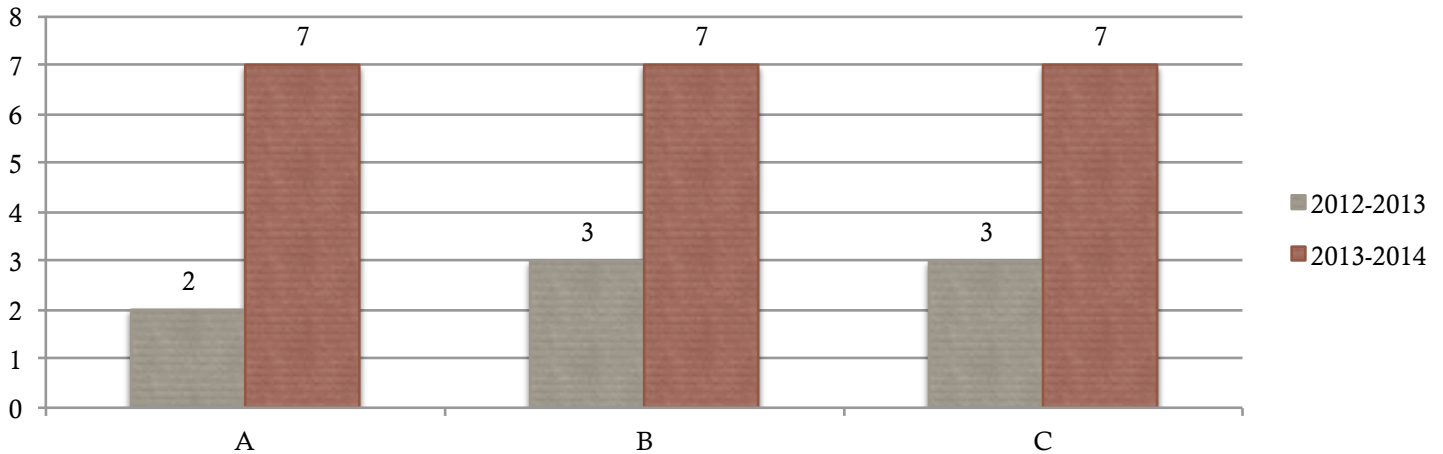
The categories are filled with a combination of one-time visits and project visits. For example, some of the ITAs within the STEM category are a 1-time visit on assessing the science-related equipment within a program. Also in this category is a 3-visit 'Growing with Children' project where children learned the science of growing green beans.

When looking at the **Trends in ITA Utilization**, please consider the following for the 'Number of Unique Programs Utilizing ITAs' Chart: The term 'unique program' refers the number of sites and not the number of individual providers. This number includes child care centers and therefore counts as 1, regardless of how many unique teachers within the center participate.

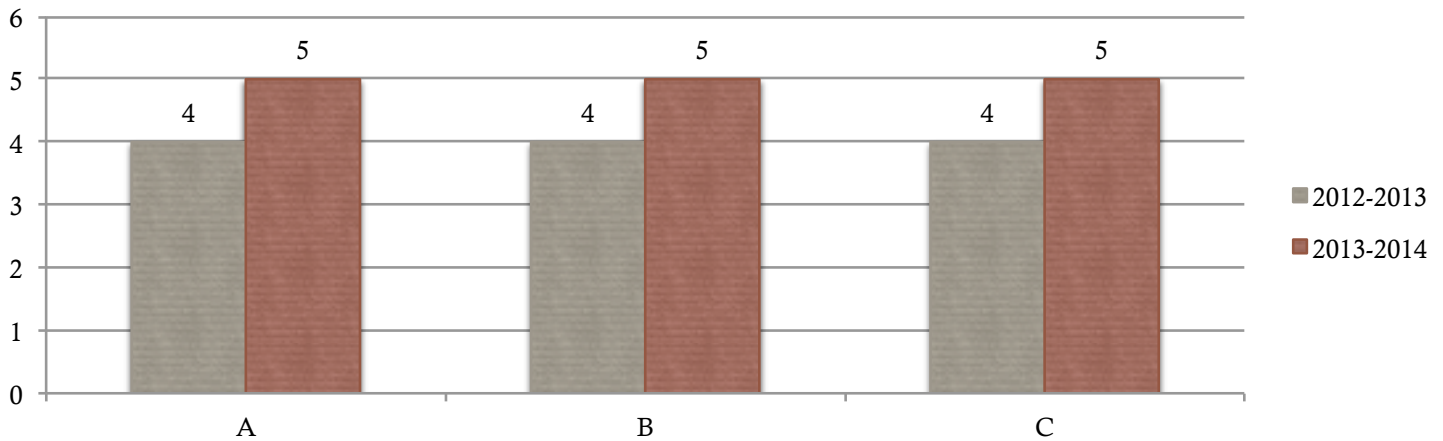
Part VI: Education & Support for NYS Regulated Programs

Health Care Consultancy Trends through Quarter 3

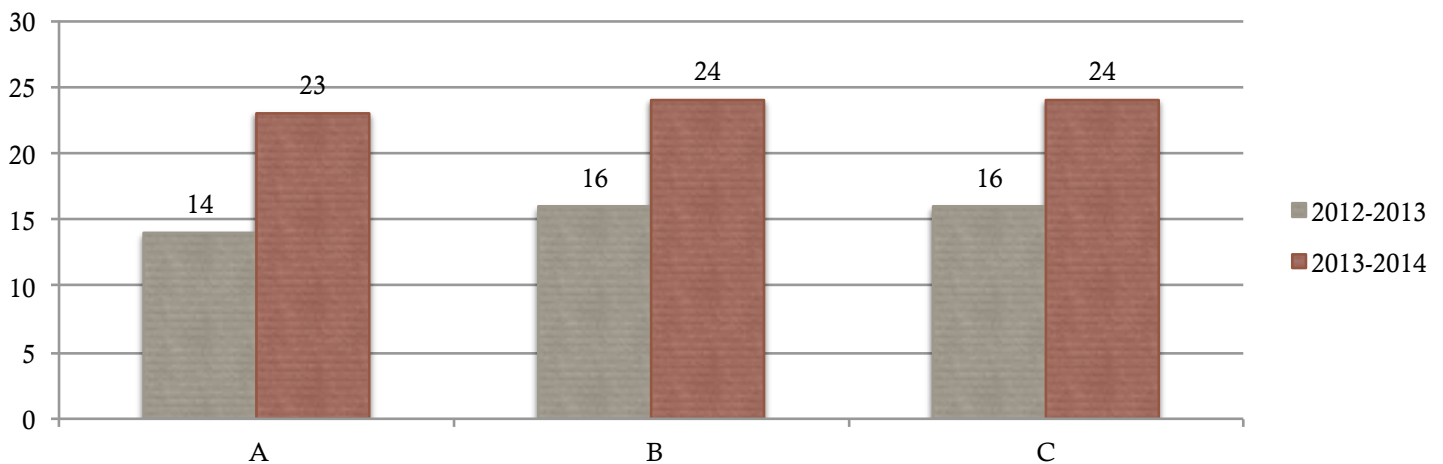
Herkimer Health Care Consultancy through Quarter 3



Madison Health Care Consultancy through Quarter 3



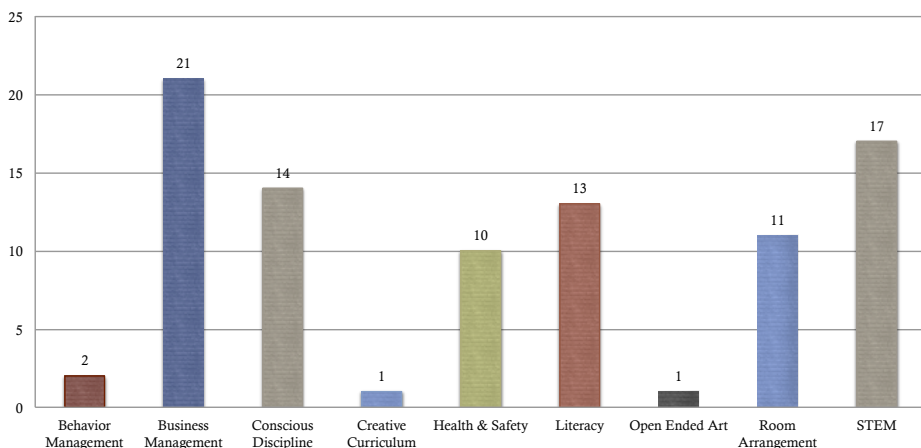
Oneida Health Care Consultancy through Quarter 3



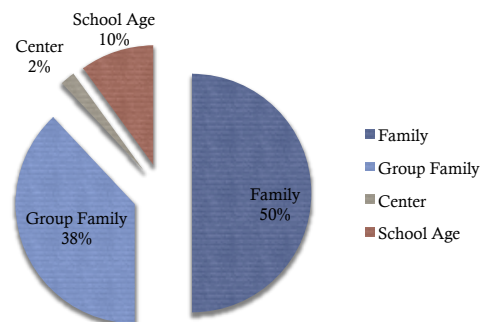
Part VI: Education & Support for NYS Regulated Programs

Intensive Technical Assistance Utilization from 10/1/2012 – 9/30/2013

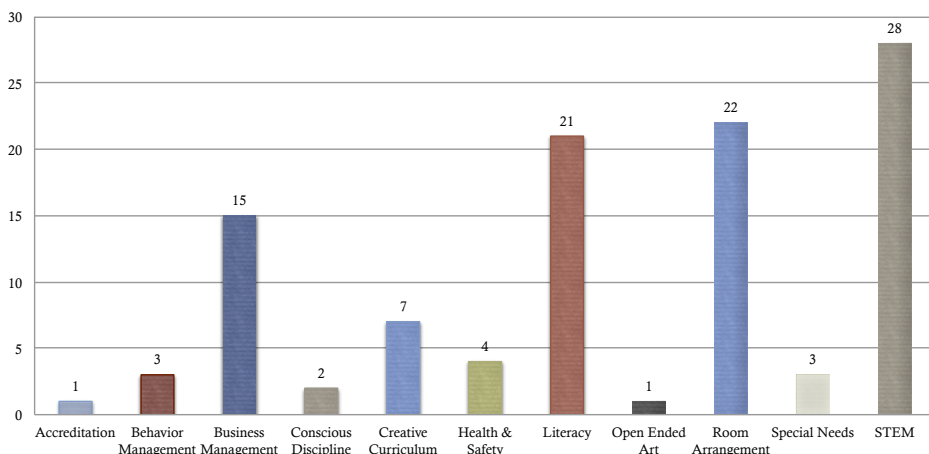
Herkimer County



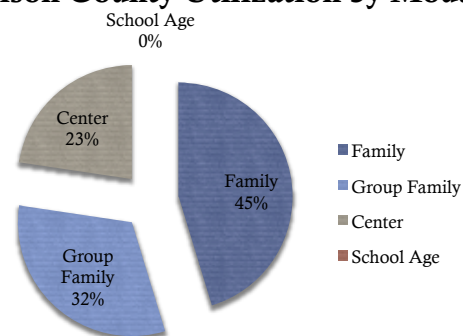
Herkimer County Utilization by Modality



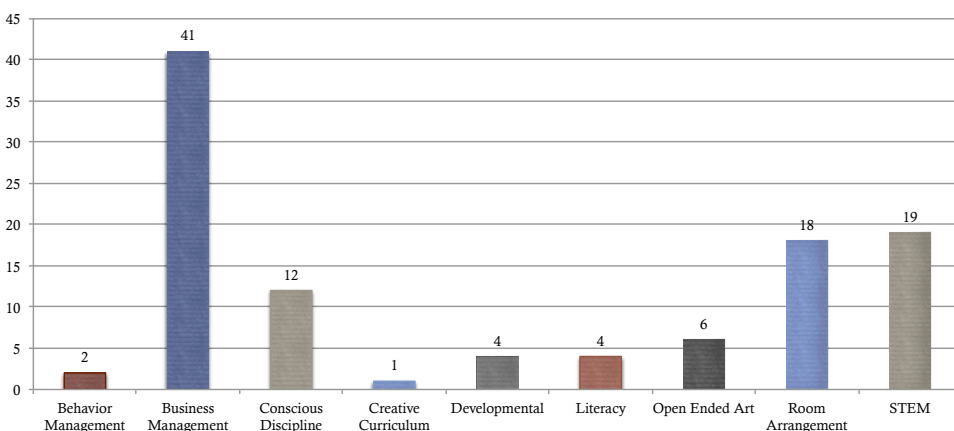
Madison County



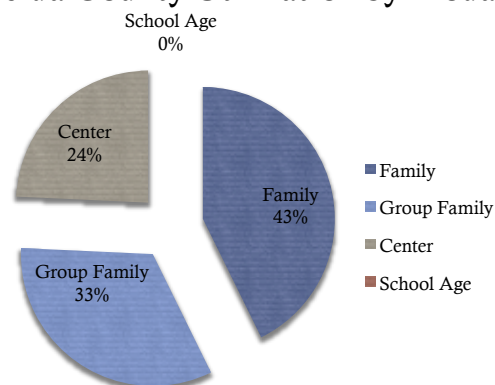
Madison County Utilization by Modality



Oneida County



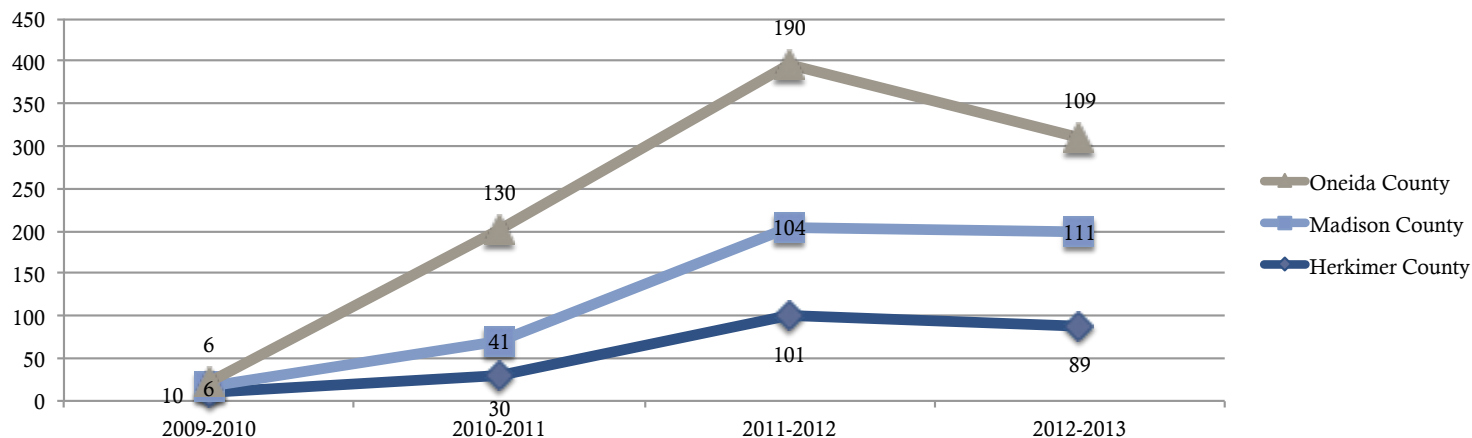
Oneida County Utilization by Modality



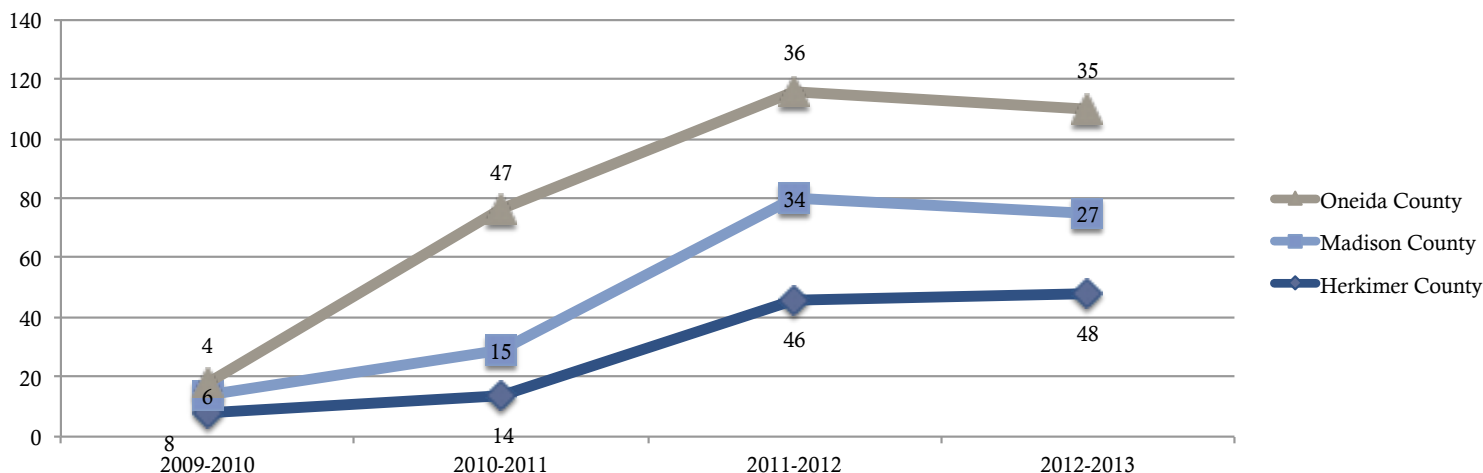
Part VI: Education & Support for NYS Regulated Programs

Trends in Intensive Technical Assistance Utilization

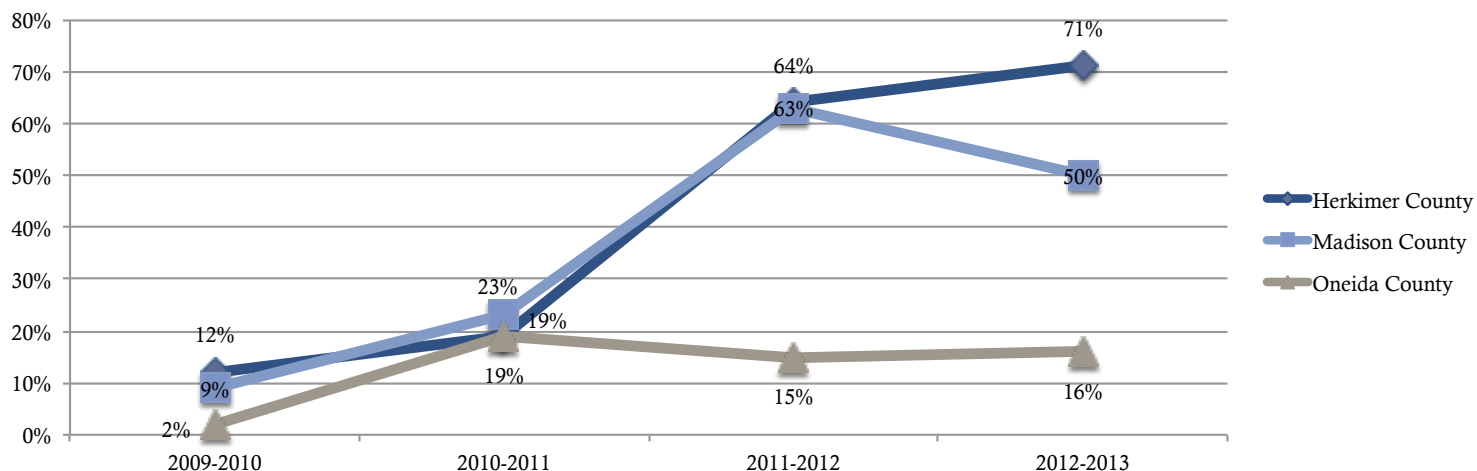
Number of ITAs Performed



Number of Unique Programs who Used ITAs



Percentage of Programs Utilizing ITAs



Trend data for first two charts have been separated along the y-axis for easier viewing purposes.

Data on this page provided by the NACCRRAware Database

Part Seven

Summary of Findings

‘Play is often talked about as if it were a relief from serious learning. But for children, play is serious learning. Play is really the work of childhood’

- Fred Rogers

I. School Age Child Care Issues

When looking at the **Child Care Supply** for Herkimer, Madison and Oneida counties, we see that the availability for School Age Child Care is the overwhelming majority (*Herkimer 41% of total slots, Madison 40% of total slots, Oneida 72% of total slots*). This correlates with our **Demand for Care** findings, showing that we are meeting approximately 66% of the estimated slots needed for School Age Child Care in our area. This in addition to School Age children having the highest number of referral requests, as seen on **page 34**, would lead us to believe that we would have very high utilization for this modality.

However, when we look at our **Slot Utilization** for School Age programs (where the majority of the slots are located) we find that all counties are at less than 75% full. On top of that, we see a 31% decrease in utilization since 2010 despite the number of programs remaining about the same. School Age Child Care is also the least-expensive modality of care, so it seems that there must be another reason for its lack of use.

Location could be part of the cause for the low utilization of School Age Care. School districts will only bring children to child care programs within their district's bus routes. In Oneida county there are 5 school districts that do not have a School Age Program or Child Care center. This leaves only a handful of slots in family and Group Family

Child Care to be filled.

Another issue for this modality is the quality. According to the Quality of Care Indicators, we see that the school age programs in all counties are lacking in the voluntary participation programs. In order to improve upon this, we will offer a SACC Credential program in the fall of 2014. During this time we can encourage these programs to participate in other voluntary participation programs. We realize that few of the participants of our Spring and Fall conferences are from School Age programs, therefore we must offer workshops that will meet the needs of School Age professionals. Starting with our Fall 2014 conference, we will offer workshops relevant to these programs. We will track the enrollment to see if there has been an increase in participation as well as enrollment in other voluntary programs.

II. Universal Pre-Kindergarten Increase

The number of Universal Pre-Kindergarten slots, shown in the **Child Care Supply** section, has taken an expected increase since our last recording of data in 2011. President Obama's 2013 State of the Union Address called for access to high-quality preschool for every child, and he proposed to make federal funds available to improve preschool access and quality for children from low- and moderate-income families¹. The Utica School District was one of the top ten largest UPK funding allocations in New York state for the 2012-2013 school year².

Despite the increased number of total slots, there are still only 5 programs that allow full-day/wraparound care. This leaves working families scrambling to find part-time additional care arrangement. Although it would be ideal to have more full-time UPK slots, The Child Care Council needs to be working with these UPK programs to find arrangements that work for the parent and for child care programs. An example of this would be having the UPK program contact us when there is both a morning and afternoon child needing wraparound care. This scenario could be beneficial as it could take up the full day's slot for a child care program. We will send follow up information to all of the UPK programs in

¹White House, Office of the Press Secretary, *Fact Sheet: President Obama's Plan for Early Education for all Americans*, February 13th, 2013, accessed June 30th, 2014

²See Appendix Document 6.1

Part VII: Summary of Findings

the fall to remind them of our services. could be beneficial as it could take up the full day's slot for a child care program. We will send follow up information to all of the UPK programs in the fall to remind them of our services.

III. Legally Exempt Child Care

Since the inception of Legally Exempt Enrollment in 2006, we have come to realize that legally exempt child care is a very popular form of care. The snapshot shown in the **Child Care Supply** section tells us that 1,599 children were enrolled in legally exempt care on one day in June of 2014. Since these care arrangements are often temporary, we see large numbers of new children being enrolled every day. Therefore, the cumulative number of children cared for throughout the course of a year in a legally exempt setting is immense. This indicates a serious lack of continuity for children.

With such a high number of children in this modality, it is essential that we assess the quality of care for the children enrolled. Based on the data on **page 18**, we see that over 75% of on-site visits required some form of corrective action. We can also see that Madison and Oneida counties have high percentages of application denial due to criminal history. Coupled with the fact that legally exempt providers are not required to have any formal child care training or experience, we would like to increase efforts to provide education and support to this population. Our records indicate that only 37 providers requested Legally Exempt Intensive Technical Assistance from the Child Care Council, where we educate, model, mentor and coach to increase the safety and quality of care for children.

Our goal is to improve the quality and safety for children by advocating for regulatory change and providing support to our Legally Exempt providers. One important change would be the implementation of background checks on all applicants and household members. Currently, the application requires applicants to disclose any criminal convictions, but if they fail to do so, there is no formal process in place to uncover an

omission. In 2014 the CCDBG Reauthorization was approved by the senate, and the changes proposed would require background checks and pre-service education requirements.

IV. Child Care Supply Trends

Overall, when looking at the trends of the **Child Care Supply**, the modalities in most counties have either remained the same or had a slight decrease over the past few years, population decrease could be a factor.

The 7% overall increase in Group Family Child Care correlates with the 15% overall decrease in Family Child Care due to many Family Child Care providers deciding to become Group Family child care providers to increase their capacity. According to the *Reason for Closure* chart on **page 21**, we report that 11% of the closures in the three counties were due to modality change. This also correlates with the *Child Care Slot Utilization* trend data found on **page 30**.

V. Who's Caring for the Potential Children?

The numbers for the **Child Care Demand** section show high amounts of children who potentially need care. For children under 6 years old alone, it is estimated that 15,257 children will need care in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida counties. When looking at these numbers compared to our total potential slots, we see that we have deficits in availability.

However, looking at our **Slot Utilization** section, we see that there are no modalities of care in any county report full enrollment. Herkimer County is the only one with a 100% utilization and that's only for infant care in centers. So, if there are almost 12,000 children under 12 years old that need child care, we can ask the question *why aren't all of our programs full?*

Based on the results of our follow up surveys, seen in the **Parent Child Care Referral** section, we know that over 20% were able to find care from a source other than our list of referrals. In most cases, the client disclosed that the source

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of care was a neighbor, family member or friend. Only a handful of clients stated that they were using legally exempt care as an alternative.

Ultimately, we may never know where the estimated number of children are going if they aren't enrolled in child care programs. However, based on the follow up survey information, parents seem to be choosing informal care instead of formal care after reviewing the options given.

VI. Subsidy Usage for Referrals

There is a lack of subsidy assistance for child care in all counties for different reasons. In each county, subsidy eligibility is based on the poverty level and each county sets their own threshold. Herkimer and Madison Counties eligibility level is set at 200% of the poverty level, while Oneida County is set at 150%. This means that in Oneida County you could be making the same household income as someone in Madison County who receives subsidy assistance and not be eligible to receive it because your household income exceeds 150% federal poverty level. Oneida County does have an additional subsidy program through the Workforce Development Institute (WDI) that provides subsidy assistance for families between 150%-275% of the poverty level however the parent fees are higher. Funding for WDI is provided by New York State.

When it comes to subsidy utilization by counties, the graphs and data in the **Parent Child Care Referrals** section show that our Referral Specialist in Herkimer County did not assist as many subsidy eligible families. We had a contract with Madison and Oneida County DSS during the 2012-2013 year to provide enhanced referral services. These contracts for enhanced referral services could account for the contrast to Herkimer.

VII. Requests for Care by Age

One thing that is fairly consistent between the three counties is the age groups that receive the highest amount of requests for care. Looking at the *Referrals by Age Group* charts on **page 34**,

you can see that requests for all age groups are fairly similar throughout each county with infant care and school age care being the most frequently requested.

School Age Care, as mentioned before, has the largest number of slots available to fill, however utilization is an issue for this modality.

Unlike School Age Child Care, which has a large number of slots available for the requests that come in, infant care has a high number of requests and a low number of potential slots. Child care providers are limited with the amount of infants they can care for due to the attention the age group requires in addition to the other children in care. Although a Family Child Care Provider can opt out of taking the two allotted infants and instead take two additional preschool or school age children, a provider cannot opt out of taking school age children to gain two additional infant slots.

Furthermore, only 33% of all child care centers in the 3 counties are licensed to provide infant care. This percentage represents a total of only 224 slots in centers. It is the most expensive form of care for parents and providers alike. Infant care is the most expensive type of care for both parents and providers, and providers don't usually earn enough money to offset the high cost of care costs affiliated with it.

This issue creates concerns for working families. With over 70% of children in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida having both parents in the workforce, it is absolutely necessary for us to focus efforts on increasing the availability of infant care.

VIII. Requests for Care: Additional Services

The *Additional Care Services* Graph on **page 35** shows us that we receive a substantial amount of requests for 'non-traditional' hours of care. For example, 18% of our total referral requests are for rotating/drop-in care, 16% requested weekend care and 14% requested evening care. Since there are few programs that accommodate these hours of care, there is a gap between supply and need.

This is supported by the *Reasons for Not Securing Care* chart on **page 43**, which shows that

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5% of those who were unable to secure child care had issues with the hours/days of child care programs. This indicates a need to increase awareness among potential and existing providers about the need to operate during non-traditional hours.

IX. Requests for Care by Zip Code

Looking at the *Location of Referral Requests* numbers in the **Parent Child Care Referrals** section, we see that there are several zip code areas from which we receive requests for care but there aren't programs in that area. In Herkimer County, zip code areas of 13324 and 13361 have no programs. In Madison County, zip code areas of 13052, 13122, 13134 and 13334 have no programs. In Oneida County, zip code areas of 13162, 13303, 13308, 13313, 13328, 13363, 13401, 13425, 13471, 13477, 13483 and 13494 have no programs. In Oneida County in zip code area 13316 the number of requests for care exceeded the total number of slots available.

This indicates that we should focus our recruitment efforts in those zip code areas even though there are plenty of available slots in the surrounding areas. If we look at the *Reasons for Not Securing Care* chart on **page 43**, we see that location of care and transportation issues make up 8% of the reasons why parents were unable to secure child care.

X. Cost of Child Care

The cost of child care is expensive in all of New York, however child care in Madison County is more expensive than that of Herkimer or Oneida. Madison County's rates are also higher than the market rates for the area.

We can only speculate as to the cause. Madison County borders Onondaga County, whose rates generally tend to be higher. Also, Madison County has the fewest number of programs out of our three counties, so based on supply and demand the market will bear higher costs. We can see from the *Slot Utilization* chart on **page 28** that utilization in Madison County is

lower than the other counties. Cost of care is most likely a contributing factor. One strategy that may be beneficial would be to directly target that area for marketing activities and to provide business management assistance to existing programs. Perhaps education and resources in these areas could assist them with marketing their program to fill open slots.

XI. Reasons for Not Securing Care

The chart on **page 43** that displays the reasons for not securing care shows 47% of those surveyed were not finished with their search for child care. This number may represent that we are following up with people after their child care referral too soon. Based on these findings, we are moving forward with a new method and timeframe for following up after referrals.

XII. Health Care Consultancy

As noted in the *Health Care Consultancy* charts on **page 51**, our registered nurse conducted more visits and reviewed/signed more health care plans in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida Counties than we projected in our milestone proposal to the Office of Children and Family Services. This is a result of adding a new child care program that has multiple sites throughout Oneida and Herkimer Counties.

XIII. Intensive Technical Assistance

For the past few years, we have been promoting the importance of Intensive Technical Assistance services. Based on the numbers in the **Education & Support for Registered Providers** section, we see substantial increases in both the total number of ITAs and the unique number of providers utilizing ITAs.

However, when looking at the *Percentage of Unique Programs* numbers on **page 53**, we see that there is still work to be done. For example, Oneida County for the 2012—2013 grant year has 16% of the child care population utilizing our ITA services. This number might appear very low comparatively to the other counties, however

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Oneida County has 3 to 4 times as many programs compared to the other counties. Although we're visiting close to the same number of programs in each county, the percentage of utilization is low in Oneida. There are still close to 200 programs in Oneida County who haven't received any Intensive Technical Assistance from us. In the coming years the Child Care Council's intention is to target the child care programs that have not utilized our ITA services in the past.

As we examine the percentages of modalities that are utilizing ITAs on [page 53](#), Family Child Care comprises the overwhelming majority of service utilization at over 40% of our overall ITAs. School Age Programs comprise the lowest utilization with Madison and Oneida having 0 ITA visits. Our goal is to survey the School Age program community to determine their needs and focus our resources based on these results.

Programs readily utilized ITA Education on Business Management, Literacy, Room Arrangement and STEM. Therefore, we will continue to offer quality improvement in these topic areas.

If you have any questions or concerns with the data in this document, please contact Lorraine Kinney-Kitchen at (315) 223-7850 x 223



Glossary of Terms

Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA) - The Americans with Disabilities Act of 1990 (ADA) prohibits discrimination and ensures equal opportunity for persons with disabilities in employment, State and local government services, public accommodations, commercial facilities, and transportation. It also mandates the establishment of TDD/telephone relay services. The current text of the ADA includes changes made by the ADA Amendments Act of 2008 (P.L. 110-325), which became effective on January 1, 2009. The ADA was originally enacted in public law format and later rearranged and published in the United States Code.

Child and Adult Care Food Program (CACFP) - The Child and Adult Care Food Program is a federally funded nutrition program. The Child Care Council's food program serves legally exempt, family and group family child care providers in Herkimer, Madison and Oneida counties. The program offers nutrition education and monetary reimbursement to offset the cost of serving nutritionally balanced meals and snacks within child care settings.

Child Care Credentials – Child Development Associate (CDA) guides early child care professionals toward becoming qualified teachers of young children. The four different areas are Infant/Toddler, Preschool, Family Child Care and Home Visitor. The School-Age Child Care Credential (SACC) guides early child care professionals toward becoming qualified teachers of young children ages 5 to 12 years.

ITA (Intensive Technical Assistance or Individualized Time and Attention) – Visits that aid all New York State regulated providers and potential providers to improve the safety and quality of their programs. This is a free service that can either be requested or referred through a licensor/registrar or CACFP program staff member.

Health Care Consultancy (HCC) – Health Care Consulting is education and assistance provided to support area child care providers and programs in complying with regulations concerning the health care plan (HCP). A Health Care Consultant (HCC) is required for all programs that will administer medications, care for infants and or toddlers, and care for mildly or moderately ill children. Health Care Consulting is separated into three parts: A) Initial Consultation, B) Site Visit and C) Health Care Plan Review.

Medication Administration Training (MAT) - This course is a mandatory component of gaining NYS certification to administer medications to the children in a child care program.

Modality – Type of Child Care.

National Association for the Education of Young Children (NAEYC) Accreditation – Ten additional standards above the New York State Day Care Regulations that a program must meet to ensure a high-quality early education program.

Subsidy – Monies used by the local Department of Social Services to assist families with child care payments through the New York State Child Care Development Block Grant.

Glossary of Terms (Types of Child Care)



Child Care Center - care for a group of children for more than three hours per day, not in a personal residence, which must meet NYS Office of Children and Family Services licensing regulations for facility, health, safety, staffing and educational programming. In this setting, children are cared for in groups separated by age (infants - 6 weeks to 18 months; toddlers - 18 to 36 months; preschoolers - 3 & 4 year olds; school-age - 5-12 year olds).



Registered Family Child Care - child care provided in the child care professional's personal residence (or other home setting) for up to six children including the provider's own (if not yet enrolled in kindergarten)- and no more than two children can be under two years of age with an expanded capacity to serve two additional school-age children. Family child care programs must be registered by the NYS Office of Children & Family Services.



Licensed Group Family Child Care - child care provided in the home setting by a primary child care professional and an assistant for up to 12 children including the provider's own (if not yet enrolled in kindergarten) and there must be one adult for every two children under two years of age in care, with an expanded capacity to serve two to four additional school-age children (depending on their licensed capacity). Group family child care providers are licensed by the NYS Office of Children & Family Services.



School-Age Child Care Program - care for a group of school age children from kindergarten through age 12 before and after school and at times when school is not in session. Many school-age programs provide care during school vacations and holidays. School-age care may be provided by child care centers, family/group family child care homes, public schools, youth recreation groups, religious organizations and other community groups. Depending on the sponsoring organization, school-age care programs are regulated by NYS Office of Children and Family Services or the NYS Department of Education.



New York State Pre-Kindergarten - state funded public school pre-kindergarten programs offered to four-year-olds by school districts electing to participate in the Universal or Experimental Pre-K Programs. Available programs are advertised to families through their local school districts. These half-day programs may operate at a school or non-school site and can be coordinated with other programs to provide extended care in the mornings and later afternoons to allow for full-day care (often called wrap-around programs).

Glossary of Terms (Types of Child Care)



Head Start/Early Head Start - a federally funded program for three to five-year-olds (six-weeks to three-year-olds for Early Head Start) for families who meet established household income criteria. Head Start offers a comprehensive child development program, including health, nutrition and family support services. Parent involvement is an integral part of the program. Head Start programs can be part-day, full-day or home-based.



Legally Exempt Care - child care provided in a residence to families who are eligible for child care subsidies through their local Department of Social Services. There are two different types of Legally Exempt Care: LE In-Home care is provided in the child's primary residence. LE Family Child Care (LE FCC) is provided in a residence other than the child's own home.



Preschool/Nursery School - care programs for three to five-year-olds. Preschools operate for less than three hours a session, two to five times a week, and often follow a school-year schedule. Preschools may voluntarily register with NYS Department of Education, which sets guidelines for facility, staff and programming.



In-Home Care - full or part-day child care provided by an adult (sometimes a relative) or Nanny in the child's home. According to legislation passed in 1998, parents are allowed to request fingerprints from prospective caregivers (who will provide in-home care for more than 15 hours per week) from the State Department of Criminal Justice.




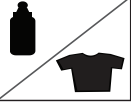
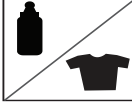










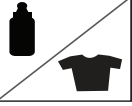










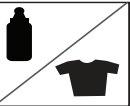



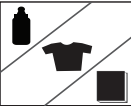
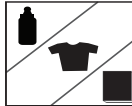
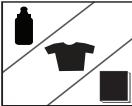
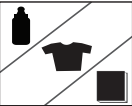
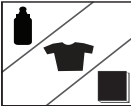
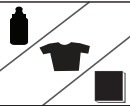


Informal Child Care - child care that is provided in the home setting for relatives, or no more than two children who are not related to the caregiver. Informal child caregivers do not receive payment for their child care service through child care subsidies.

Appendix Document 1

How Many Children May a Family Day Care Provider Care For?

- There must be one caregiver present for every two children under the age of two.
- School-age children can fill the slots for infants and toddlers up to the total capacity permitted (8) for Family Day Care.

 Under 2 Years
  Over 2 Years
  School Age

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
 Provider							+	 
 Provider + Alternate Provider							+	 
 Provider + Alternate Provider + Alternate Provider							+	 
 Provider + an alternate provider for every 2 children under age 2							+	 





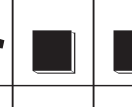





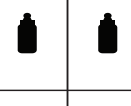
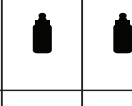


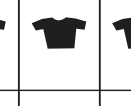









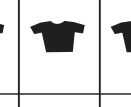









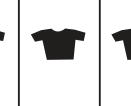














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Appendix Document 2

How Many Children May a Group Family Day Care Provider Care For?

- There must be at least one caregiver present for every two children under the age of two.
- A provider or assistant may care for up to six children when none of the children are school-age.
- A provider or assistant may care for seven children when one of the children is school-age.
- A provider or assistant may care for up to eight children when at least two children are school-age.
- School-age children can fill the slots for infants and toddlers up to the total capacity permitted (16) for Group Family Day Care.
- A provider and assistant(s) may care for any combination of age groups up to a total of 12 children plus four school-age children.

 Under 2 Years
  Over 2 Years
  School Age






	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
 Provider (alone)																
 Provider + Assistant																
 Provider + Assistant																
 Provider + Assistant + Assistant																
 Provider + Assistant + an additional assistant for every 2 children under age 2.																

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Appendix Document 3



Child Care Center—care for a group of children not in a personal residence. Children are cared for by teachers or teacher assistants, and children are separated by age group. Child care centers include Head Start programs. The children to teacher ratio differs by age group – see chart .

KEY	 Infants (6 wks—18 mos)	 Toddlers (18 mos—3 yrs)
	 Preschoolers (3 yrs—4 yrs)	 Pre-K (4 yrs)
	 School-age (5yrs – 12 yrs)	

Appendix Document 4

Source: Data provided by the Office of Children and Family Services (March 2014)

Table 1: # of children receiving child care subsidies by type of care.

Type of Care	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012	FFY2013	FFY 2009	FFY 2010	FFY 2011	FFY 2012
Family Day Care	19,981	19,432	24,050	21,706	14,737	9%	9%	10%	9%
Group Family Day Care	29,497	34,811	43,217	45,537	54,194	14%	16%	18%	19%
Day Care Center	67,639	70,664	83,757	80,547	76,140	32%	33%	34%	34%
Licensed and Registered Total	117,117	124,907	151,024	147,790	145,071	56%	58%	61%	63%
Legally Exempt In Home-Relative	18,713	18,557	20,148	19,174	18,102	9%	9%	8%	8%
Legally Exempt In Home-Non-Relative	14,136	13,446	14,372	13,420	11,977	7%	6%	6%	6%
Legally Exempt Family-Relative	23,179	21,876	22,284	19,125	16,513	11%	10%	9%	8%
Legally Exempt Family-Non-Relative	31,878	29,536	25,903	19,923	16,515	15%	14%	10%	9%
Legally Exempt Group Care	5,753	8,399	13,180	14,526	14,502	3%	4%	5%	6%
Legally Exempt Total	93,659	91,814	95,887	86,168	77,609	44%	42%	39%	37%
Total	210,776	216,721	246,911	233,958	222,680	100%	100%	100%	100%

NOTE: Totals refer to the annual unduplicated number of children receiving subsidy, regardless of how many months in the year that they receive subsidy (i.e., a child is counted once if he or she receives subsidy for one day or for all 12 months).

Appendix Document 5

Table 1.

Preschoolers in Types of Child Care Arrangements: Spring 2011

Arrangement type	Number of children (in thousands)	Percent in arrangement	
		Estimate	Margin of error ¹
Total children under 5 years	20,404	100.0	(X)
IN A REGULAR ARRANGEMENT	12,499	61.3	1.2
Relative care	8,585	42.1	1.2
Mother ²	723	3.5	0.5
Father ²	3,623	17.8	0.9
Sibling	520	2.6	0.4
Grandparent	4,834	23.7	1.0
Other relative	1,520	7.4	0.6
Nonrelative care	6,721	32.9	1.2
Organized care facility	4,797	23.5	1.0
Day care center	2,726	13.4	0.8
Nursery or preschool	1,231	6.0	0.6
Head Start/school ³	1,140	5.6	0.6
Other nonrelative care	2,286	11.2	0.8
In child's home	750	3.7	0.5
In provider's home	1,554	7.6	0.7
Family day care	946	4.6	0.5
Other care arrangement	656	3.2	0.4
Self-care	(B)	(B)	(B)
NO REGULAR ARRANGEMENT⁴	7,905	38.7	1.2

(X) Not applicable. (B) Base less than 75,000.

¹ The margin of error, when added to or subtracted from the estimate, provides the 90 percent confidence interval around the estimate.² Only asked for the time the reference parent was working or in school.³ Includes children in a federal Head Start program or in kindergarten or grade school.⁴ Also includes children only in kindergarten/grade school or only in self-care.

Note: Numbers of children in specified arrangements may exceed the total because of multiple arrangements.

Source: U.S. Census Bureau, Survey of Income and Program Participation (SIPP), 2008 Panel Wave 8. For information on sampling and nonsampling error, see <www.census.gov/sipp/sourceac/S&A08_W1toW9(S&A-14).pdf>.

focus of child care for infants and preschoolers is meeting their basic needs, older children often engage in structured enrichment activities and are also found in self-care situations. The respective child care arrangements used for each age group are compared within this report. This report provides a full picture of child care patterns by providing data on child care arrangements that were used for *any* amount of time on a regular basis and primary child care arrangements, to represent child care arrangements that children spent the *most* time in on a regular basis during the survey period. Information is also provided about the cost of child care arrangements and the number of fathers providing care for their children.

CHILDREN UNDER 5 YEARS OLD

This section shows patterns and use of child care, variations by family characteristics, and the amount of time children regularly spent in various types of care during a typical week in the month preceding the interview date. It concludes by summarizing historical trends since the first SIPP child care survey in 1985.

Child Care Arrangements for Preschoolers

In a typical week during the spring of 2011, 12.5 million (61 percent) of the 20.4 million children under 5 years of age were in some type of regular child care arrangement

(Table 1).² In the interview, respondents report only arrangements used on a regular basis, at least once a week. Preschoolers—children under 5 years old—receiving care were more likely to be cared for by a relative (42 percent) than by a nonrelative (33 percent), while 12 percent were regularly cared for by both.³ Another 39 percent had no regular child care arrangement.

² The estimates in this report (which may be shown in text, figures, and tables) are based on responses from a sample of the population and may differ from the actual values because of sampling variability or other factors. As a result, apparent differences between the estimates for two or more groups may not be statistically significant. All comparative statements have undergone statistical testing and are significant at the 90 percent confidence level unless otherwise noted.

³ Since some children are in more than one type of arrangement, the sum of children in each of the arrangements exceeds the total number of children.

Appendix Document 6 (Page 1 of 2)

2012 Child Care in the State of:
New York

How many children and families are there? ¹	New York	United States
Total residents	19,303,930	306,738,433
Children age birth to 4 years	1,155,939	20,204,382
Children age birth to 4 years living in poverty	257,680	4,650,721
Children age 5 to 11	1,634,677	28,406,579
Total families with children	2,113,220	34,577,279
Single parent families	713,340	11,019,804
Families in poverty	392,276	6,247,791
How many children under age 6 potentially need child care? ¹	New York	United States
Children in two-parent families, both parents in labor force	496,122	8,880,195
Children in single-parent families, parent in the labor force	340,347	6,179,945
Total children under age 6 potentially needing child care	836,469	15,060,140
How many working mothers are there? ¹	New York	United States
With infants under one year	152,506	2,654,396
With any children under age 6	593,389	10,255,358
With children under age 6 only	337,440	5,670,755
With both children under age 6 AND children age 6 to 17	255,949	4,584,603
With children under 18		
Married working mothers	974,858	16,622,231
Single working mothers	453,196	6,954,018
How many centers/family child care homes are available? ²	New York	United States
Number of centers	4,113	117,000
Percent of centers that are nationally accredited	1%	10%
Number of family child care (FCC) homes	14,597	209,000
Percent of FCC homes that are nationally accredited	2%	1%
Number of other child care programs	NR	4,200
Total spaces/slots	684,541	11.7 million
Percent of spaces in centers	NR	83%
Percent of spaces in FCC	NR	16%
Percent of spaces in other programs	NR	1%
What kind of child care is requested? ²	New York	United States
Percent of requests for referrals received by CCR&Rs		
For infant/toddler care	53%	51%
For preschool-age care	20%	29%
For school-age care	26%	21%
For full-time care	91%	89%
For part-time care	9%	11%
For before/after school care	8%	10%
For nontraditional hours care	6%	15%
Families receiving referrals from CCR&Rs (annual)	25,570	1.1 million

¹ Unless otherwise noted, statistics in these sections are from the American Community Survey, U.S. Census Bureau, 2008-2010 three-year estimates (<http://factfinder2.census.gov/faces/nav/jsf/pages/index.xhtml>).

² Data are provided by the State CCR&R Network and are derived from CCR&R data, or are provided by state licensing offices. National totals are rounded estimates. National number of families receiving referrals is based on 41 states reporting this figure. Percentages of slots by facility type may not total to 100 percent due to varying state definitions of provider types. Number of centers and/or FCC homes includes previous year's figures for Louisiana and West Virginia. NR: Not reported.

Appendix Document 6 (Page 2 of 2)

How expensive is child care? ³	New York	United States
Average annual fees for full-time care in a <u>center</u>		
Infant	\$14,009	\$4,591 – \$20,178
4-year-old child	\$11,585	\$3,911 – \$15,437
School-age child (before/after-school care)	\$10,962	\$1,954 – \$10,962
Average annual fees for full-time care in a <u>family child care home</u>		
Infant	\$10,358	\$4,020 – \$12,329
4-year-old child	\$9,620	\$3,840 – \$9,620
School-age child (before/after-school care)	\$9,506	\$1,788 – \$9,506
Compare with:		
Average annual tuition and fees for public four-year college (in-state) ⁴	\$6,213	\$8,244
Affordability (cost of full-time child care as percent of median family income):		
Infant in center, percent of income for MARRIED COUPLES	16%	7% - 16%
Infant in center, percent of income for SINGLE MOTHERS	54%	26% - 80%
Who gets help with paying for child care? ⁵	New York	United States
Child Care and Development Fund		
Families (monthly average)	75,200	998,600
Children (monthly average)	129,700	1,694,200
Participating providers (annually)	62,898	572,193
What are the numbers, income and support of the child care workforce?	New York	United States
Child care workers (in centers) ⁶	72,440	631,240
Average annual income of child care workers ⁶	\$24,330	\$21,320
Total paid early childhood workforce ⁷	Not Available	2.2 million
Training sessions CCR&Rs held for providers ³	4,303	Not Available
Average attendance per session	11	8 to 190
Providers trained by CCR&Rs ⁸	17,773	580,000
On-site technical assistance visits by CCR&Rs to child care programs ⁸	5,303	285,000
Child care programs receiving technical assistance	1,382	95,000
CCR&R Contacts		
Early Care & Learning Council	www.earlycareandlearning.org	
Division of Child Care Services	www.ocfs.state.ny.us/main/beccs	
Child Care Aware® of America (formerly NACCRRRA)	www.naccrra.org www.childcareaware.org	

³ Data are provided by the State CCR&R Network and are derived from CCR&R data, or are provided by state licensing offices. National totals are estimates. Some states reported cost of care based on their state's most recent market rate survey. Rates from prior to 2011 are converted to 2011 dollars.

⁴ Average price of 2011-2012 in-state tuition and fees for public four-year colleges by state, from the College Board Annual Survey of Colleges, *Trends in College Pricing 2011* (http://trends.collegeboard.org/downloads/College_Pricing_2011.pdf).

⁵ These statistics are provided by the Office of Child Care from the Child Care Development Fund preliminary data, and are derived from monthly averages. Total number of child care providers includes paid relatives and other non-regulated caregivers. U.S. Totals include all 50 states, the District of Columbia and all territories. http://www.acf.hhs.gov/programs/ccb/data/ccdf_data/10acf800_preliminary/list.htm

⁶ Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor, Occupational Employment Survey, May 2011 estimates. Does not include child care administrators/managers, preschool teachers, special education teachers, or self-employed workers such as family child care business owners. (http://www.bls.gov/oes/current/oes_nat.htm)

⁷ Weiss E. & Brandon, R. N. (2010). *The Economic Value of the U.S. Early Childhood Sector*. Partnership for America's Economic Success.

⁸ National estimates of training and technical assistance are derived from Child Care Aware® of America's 2010 survey of CCR&R training.

NR: Not reported.

Appendix Document 7

Table 1 Top 10 Least-Affordable States for Center-Based Infant Care in 2012						
State	Average Annual Cost of Infant Care in a Center+	State Median Income for Single Mother Family++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of Median Income for a Single Mother Family	State Median Income for a Married Couple++	Cost of Care as a Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple	Rank (Based on Percentage of State Median Income for a Married Couple)
Oregon	\$13,452.00	\$21,828.00	61.6%	\$72,226.00	18.6%	1
New York**	\$14,939.00	\$25,883.00	57.7%	\$90,725.00	16.5%	2
Minnesota	\$13,876.00	\$25,988.00	53.4%	\$89,608.00	15.5%	3
Massachusetts	\$16,430.00	\$27,587.00	59.6%	\$109,090.00	15.1%	4
Colorado	\$12,736.00	\$26,089.00	48.8%	\$85,137.00	15.0%	5
California*	\$12,068.00	\$27,237.00	44.3%	\$81,484.00	14.8%	6
Illinois	\$12,697.00	\$24,226.00	52.4%	\$85,715.00	14.8%	6
Hawaii	\$12,473.00	\$28,507.00	43.8%	\$86,699.00	14.4%	8
Washington	\$12,108.00	\$25,927.00	46.7%	\$84,464.00	14.3%	9
Kansas	\$10,518.00	\$22,996.00	45.7%	\$77,034.00	13.7%	10

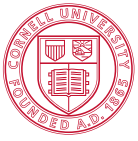
Note: Affordability is a comparison of average cost against state median income. State rankings do not include the District of Columbia.
 + Source: Child Care Aware® of America's January 2013 survey of Child Care Resource and Referral State Networks. Some states used the latest state market rate survey.
 ++Source: U.S. Census Bureau, American Community Survey, 2009-2011 three-year estimates. Table B19026.
 * 2009 Data, adjusted for inflation
 ** 2008 Data, adjusted for inflation

Appendix Document 8

Table 2: Ten Largest New York State Universal Prekindergarten Funding Allocations by School District, School Year 2012-2013

School District	Authorized Grant (in millions)	Grant Paid (in millions)	Children Served	Actual Grant Per Pupil
New York City	\$225	\$220	57,759	\$3,810
Buffalo	13	13	2,697	4,731
Rochester	11	11	1,915	5,636
Syracuse	7	7	1,470	5,055
East Ramapo	5	5	1,654	2,866
Yonkers	4	4	1,447	2,951
Brentwood	3	3	737	4,526
Newburgh	3	3	614	4,493
Albany	2	2	591	3,831
Utica	2	2	557	3,743
All Other Districts	110	108	33,529	3,216

Source: New York State Education Department, *Enacted State School Aid for School Year 2013-14*.



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